The WEEKLY Post.

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[From the Swedish].

THE ICE QUEEN.

BY E. NONNEN.

"Come hither, come hither, thou mariner bold!
My palace is glitt'ring with treasures untold;
Its roof of crystal, its silver floor,
With countless diamonds are spangled o'er!
Its domes are flashing with sheets of light,
That gleam and glitter like streamers white.
Our noon of night is as bright as day
For o'er us sparkles the Pole Star's ray!
My handmaids are white as new fall'n snow,
And rainbow garments around them flow.
We will dance while the noontide stars look on,
We'll dance by the light of the midnight sun;
We will quaff together the brimming bowl,
Till all care is drowned in the weary soul."

The mariner listened. His goodly bark
Came sailing on through the waters dark.
The Ice Queen stretched out her hand o'er the main,
And bound him fast in her crystal chain.
She gave him to drink of her goblet cold,
Stiffened to marble that mariner bold!
Then in hoarse, scornful tones the Ice Queen spoke,
While her laughter the icy echoes woke:
"Whoever would fathom my secrets dread,
With his whit'ning bones shall my floors be spread,
Nor lives there the mortal with heart so brave,
That shall say he has seen the Ice Queen's cave."

SCARED OUT OF A WIFE.

The narrative which I am about to write was told to me one bleak cold night, in a country parlor. It was one of those nights in midwinter, when the wind swept over the land, making everything tingle with its frosty breath, that I was seated before a blazing fire, surrounded by a jolly, half dozen boys and an old bachelor, A. Peter Green, about forty and eight years old.

It was just the night without to make those within enjoy a good story, so each of us had to tell his favorite story save Mr. Green, and as he was a jolly story teller, we were surprised to hear him say, "I have no story that would interest you," so we had to find other entertainments for a while, when one of the boys told me to ask him how it happened he never got married. So I did.

"Well, gentlemen," he began, "it does not seem right for me to tell how that happened, but as it is about myself I don't care much. You see when I was young we had to walk as high as five miles to church and singing school which was our chief enjoyment. But this don't have anything to do with my not getting a wife, but I just wanted to show you that we had some trouble them days in getting our sport.

John Smith and I were like brothers, or like "Mary and her lamb." Where one went the other was sure to go. So we went to see two sisters, and as we were not the best boys imaginable, the old gentleman took umbrage and would not allow us to come near the house, so we would take the girls to the end of the lane, and there we would have to take the final kiss.

We soon got tired of this sort of fun, and I told John, on our way to singing school one night, that I was going to take Sadie home, and that I was going into the house, too.

"He said the old man would ruin me if I did.

I told him I was going to risk it any how, let come what would.

He said he would risk it if I would.

So home we went with the girls. When we got to the end of the lane I told the girls we proposed going all the way.

They looked at each other in a way I didn't like too well, but said they (the old folks) would be in bed, so they didn't care if we did.

They were a little more surprised when I told them we thought of going in a little while, but all was quiet when we got to the house, so we had no trouble in getting into the kitchen.

Then and there we had our first court and I made up my mind to ask Sadie to be my wife the next time I came!

It was now past the turn of the night and as we had four miles to walk, I told John we had better be going. So we stepped out on the porch, but just as we did so the sky was lit up by lightning, and one tremendous thunder peal rolled along the mountain sides. Its echo had not died out in the far off vales until the rain began to pour from the garnered fullness of the clouds. We waited for it to stop until we were all sleepy, when the girls said we could go to bed in the little room at the head of the stairs which led out of the kitchen, as their father did not get up early we could be home before the old folks were astir. So after bidding the girls a sweet good night, and hugging them a little, and wishing them pleasant dreams, and promising them to come back on the next Sunday night, we started to bed.

We didn't have far to go, as the bed stood near the head of the stairs. John was soon in bed, but as I always was a little slow and full of curiosity, I was looking around the little room.

At last I thought I would sit down on a chest, which was spread over with a nice white cloth, while I drew off my boots. So down I sat, when, stars of the east! I went plump into a big custard pie!

I thought John would die laughing, for he said I smashed that custard all to thunder and the plate right in two.

You see we had to be awful quiet, so the old man would not hear.

I was now ready to get in bed, so I put the light out and picked up my boots thinking to put them in a more convenient place, when down one of my legs went through a pipe hole, which had been covered by paper, up to my hip.

Now one part of me was up stairs while the longest part of me was in the kitchen.

As my leg was very long, it reached a shelf which was occupied by dishes, pans, coffee pots, etc., and turned it over with a tremendous crash.

The girls had not retired and we could hear them laugh fit to split their sides.

I felt awful ashamed, and was scared until my heart was in my throat, for I expected the old man every moment.

I extricated my leg from the confounded hole just in time, for the old lady looked into the kitchen from the room door and asked what all that noise was about.

The girls put her off as best they could and I went to bed, while John was strangling himself under the cover to keep from laughing aloud.

We soon went off into the land of dreams with the hope of waking early. I wish I could tell you my dreams, but it would take me too long. One moment I would fancy myself by the side of my Sadie, sipping nectar from her heaven-bedewed lips, and the next I would be flying from the old man, while he would be flourishing his cane above my head.

This came to an end by John giving me a kick.

On waking up and looking around I saw John's eyes as big as my fist, while the sun was beaming in at the window.

What to do we couldn't tell, for we heard the old man having family prayer in the kitchen.

John looked out of the window and said we could get down over the porch.

'Get out and dress as soon as possible," said he.

So in my hurry my foot got fastened in the bed clothes, and out I tumbled, head foremost, turned over, and down the steps until I struck the door, which was fastened by a wooden button, and it gave way, out I rolled in front of the old man.

He threw up his hands and cried:—'Lord save us!' for he thought it was the devil.

The old lady screamed until you could have heard her a mile.

I was so scared and bewildered that I could not get up at once. It was warm weather, and I didn't have on anything but a—well, one garment.

When I heard the girls snickering it made me mad, and I jumped up and rushed out of the door, leaving the greater part of my only garment on the old door latch.

Off I started for the barn, and when half way through the yard the dogs set up a howl and went for me.

When I got into the barn yard I had to run through a flock of sheep, and among them was an old ram who backed off a little and started for me. With one bound I escaped his blow, sprang into the barn, and began to climb up the logs into the mow, when an old mother hen pounced upon my legs, pecking them until they bled.

I threw myself upon the hay, and after John had slid down the porch into a hogshead of rain water, he came to me with one of my boots, my coat, and one of the legs of my pants.

He found me completely prostrated. Part of my shirt, my hat, one leg of my pants, my vest, stockings, necktie and one boot were left behind.

I vowed then and there that I would never go to see another girl, and I'll die before I will."

ALL ABOUT A SPIDER.

Old Mr. Collamore is very deaf. The other Sunday, in the midst of the services, Mr. Hoff, who sits immediately behind Mr. Collamer, saw a spider traveling over the latter's bald head. His first impulse was to nudge him and tell him about it; but he remembered that Collamore was deaf, so he lifted up his hand and brushed the spider off. Hoff didn't aim quite high enough, and consequently, in his nervousness, he hit Collamore quite a severe blow; the old man turned around in a rage to see who had dared to take such a liberty with him, and Hoff began to explain with gestures the cause of the occurrence. But Collamore, in a loud voice, demanded what he meant. It was very painful to Hoff. The eyes of the whole congregation were upon him, and he grew red in the face, and in desperation exclaimed: "There was a spider on your head!" "A white place on my head, hey? S'sposen there is, what's that to you?" said Collamore. "You'll know what it is to be baldheaded yourself, some day." "It was a spider," shrieked Hoff, while the congregation smiled, and the perspiration began to roll off his face. "Certainly it's wider," said Collamore, "and got more in it than yours. But you let it alone—do you mind? You let my head alone in church." "Mr. Collamore," shrieked Hoff, "there was a bug on your head, and I brushed if off—this way," and Hoff made another gesture at Collamore's head. The old man thought he was going to fight him then and there, and hurling his hymnbook at Hoff, he seized the kneeling-stool on the floor of the pew, and was about to bang Mr. Hoff when the sexton interfered. An explanation was written on the fly-leaf of the hymnbook, whereupon Mr. Collamore apologized in a boisterous voice, and resumed his seat. Then the services proceeded. They think of asking Mr. Collamore to worship elsewhere.

THE GOSHEN (MASS.) RESERVOIR.

The County Commissioners of Hampshire county, by request of the people of Williamsburgh, examined on Thursday the reservoirs at Goshen, which are a source of much anxiety to the residents of the valley. At the upper reservoir of fifty-nine acres water was observable in three places below the dam, indicating leaks, and the rip-rapping on the water side was found to be shabby and incomplete. The dam of the old reservoir of one hundred and fifteen acres next below was perfectly tight and apparently secure, but that at the small reservoir at Searsville, still further down, was manifestly weak and insufficent. Unquestionably, if the leaky dam at the upper reservoir should break, all the others would be carried away, and Searsville and all that remains of Williamsburg village would be destroyed. The Commissioners gave no order, but the mill owners voluntarily proposed to draw off the water from the upper reservoir, which will render the others safe. The apprehension of danger in the vicinity is so great that many people leave their homes nightly to sleep in farmhouses on the hills, and others sleep in their clothes. A watch is also kept nightly.—[Boston Journal.

PREVENTION OF BOILER INCRUSTATION.

The process of Dr. de Haen, consisting in the treatment of the feed water with the proper amount of baric chloride and milk of lime, as determined by quantitative analysis, seems to grow in favor for locomotive and stationary engines, and is to be employed for the 310 boilers of Krupp's steal foundery at Essen.

FAIR AND FIFTEEN.

She is the east just ready for the sun
Upon a cloudless morning. Oh, her cheek
Hath caught the trick of that first, delicate streak
Which says earth's light-ward footsteps have begun!

And still her brow is like some Arctic night
Which never knows the full hot bush of noon;
She wears the seal of May and not of June;
She is the new day, furthest off from night!

Luring in promise of all daintiest sweetness:
A bud with crimson rifting through its green;
The large, clear eyes, so shy their lids between,
Give hints of this dear wonder's near completeness.

For, when the bud is fair and full, like this,
We know that there will be a queen of roses,
Before her cloister's emerald gate uncloses,
And her true knight unlocks her with a kiss!

And gazing on the young moon, fashioned slightly,
A silver cipher inlaid on the blue,
For all that she is strange and slim and new,
We know that she will grow in glory nightly.

And dear to loving eyes as that first look
The watcher getteth of the far, white sail,
This new light on her face; the doth prevail
Upon us like a rare, unopened book!
—[Howard Glyndan in July Atlantic.

WASHINGTON'S COACH AND SIX.

No, gentlemen of the House of Representatives, President Washington did not keep a coach and six and charge the expense to a contingent fund. Allow me, gentlemen, to recall to your recollection the facts relating to the first President's compensation and equipage. At the first session of the first Congress, which assembled in New York on the 4th of March, 1789, a committee of twelve members of the House of Representatives was appointed to take into consideration the compensation of the President, Vice-President, and members of both Houses, and to report upon the same at their convenience. The Committee had the matter under consideration for several months. This long delay was owing in part to the very great difference of opinion among the members as to the amount of the different salaries. Some of them were disposed to fix the President's salary as low as $15,000, and others were inclined to place it as high as $70,000. At length the Committee reported, advising that the salary of the President be $20,000 a year, and that he be provided with a furnished house, secretaries, clerks, plate, carriages, and horses, at the public expense. On the 13th of July, 1789, the House of Representatives took this report into consideration, and debated it at considerable length. The clause relating to the providing of a house and equipage was at once objected to, and it was moved to strike it out, which led to an animated discussion. Mr. Tucker was of the opinion that for a new President to buy plate and furniture would subject him to great inconvenience, unless he received a year's salary in advance, and when he retired to private life they would not sell for half their first cost. He therefore wished the public to provide house, furniture, and plate, but not horses and carriages. Mr. Madison, afterwards President, thought that horses and carriages would also cost a new President a good deal of money, and would not sell for much upon his retirement. He was therefore of opinion that if furniture and plate should be provided, equipage should also. Mr. Stone favored the payment of a sufficient salary, without any extras. The President, he thought, ought to live in any style he judged most proper. "But," said he, "if you furnish him with a house, horses, and carriages, you declare that this is the house, the horses, and carriages which he shall use. But he may not choose to use them. He may prefer equipage more splendid or more plain, and surely, if a President chooses to live in an economical manner, we ought not to prevent him." Mr. Vining, on the contrary, was of the opinion that the President of the United States, being the representative of the nation, was bound in propriety to maintain a certain appearance of dignity, and the House had a right to show what they expected of him in this respect. After further debate it was decided to strike out the clause assigning the President horses, carriages, furniture and plate at the expense of the public, and to pay him a salary large enough to admit of his providing these things for himself. Then arose the question, what should be the amount of the salary; and this led to another day's debate. One gentleman proposed to pay the President $26,000 for the first year, and $16,000 for every other year. He proposed also, that he should be paid $10,000 the first year in advance, to meet the great expenses of providing a house and equipage. Other gentlemen favored $30,000 a year, and at length upon motion of Mr. John Page, of Virginia, the sum was fixed at $25,000. President Washington, before this decision had been reached, had ordered a handsome coach from England, which arrived in the course of the year 1789. This vehicle, of which Mr. Lossing has given the public an engraving and a description, was a very handsome and substantial structure. The body and wheels were of a cream color, then very fashionable, with gilt relief, and the body was suspended upon the old-fashioned, heavy leathern straps, like those upon which stage-coaches were formerly suspended. Part of the sides and front were shaded by green venetian blinds, inclosed in black leather curtains. The lining of the coach was of black glossy leather. The Washington arms were handsomely painted upon the doors, with the motto—so perfectly characteristic of Washington—*Exitus acta probat* (the result proves actions). upon each of the four panels of the coach was a picture emblematic of one of the seasons, executed by an Italian artist of reputation. In this substantial vehicle the President used to ride about Manhatten Island, which furnished one of the most beautiful drives in the world, called the "Fourteen Miles Round." It led up what is now the Bowery and Third avenue, then called the Boston Road, which commanded a beautiful view of East River, lined with farms and country-seats; then across the upper part of the Island, and down by the Bloomingdale Road (Broadway) to the city again. It is impossible to imagine a more lovely combination of cultivaland, lofty bluff, and living water, than this ride must have presented in the early day. Usually, the General had only four horses harnessed to his coach, but in traveling between the seat of government and Mount Vernon it was often a matter of necessity to use six. Members of Congress may rest assured that this coach, its horses, and all its appurtenances, were paid for with General Washington's own money. It was an honest coach in every respect: for at the end of the second term its builder came to America and settled in Alexandria, where the General informed him that not a nail or a screw of the vehicle had started. Fifteen years after the death of General Washington, when it became the property of the late Bishop Mead, of Virginia, it was still a sound, serviceable coach, though too heavy for ordinary use. Its subsequent history is thus related by the Bishop:

"Becoming an object of desire to those who delight in relics, I caused it to be taken to pieces and distributed among the admiring friends of Washington who visited my house, and also among a number of female associations for benevolent religious objects; which associations, at their fairs and other occasions, made a large profit by converting the fragments into walking-sticks, picture-frames, and snuff-boxes. About two-thirds of one of the wheels thus produced $140. There can be no doubt that of its dissolution it yielded more to the cause of charity than it cost the builder at its first erection. Besides other mementoes of it, I have in my study, in the form of a sofa, the hind seat on which the General and his lady were wont to sit."

So much for the General's coach. Even if Congress had voted him a carriage and horses at the public expense, I very much doubt if he would have accepted them. When Philadelphia became the seat of government the Legislature of Pennsylvania assigned him a very handsome house for his residence, but he declined to accept it. He hired a horse for himself of Robert Morris, and paid the rent, which was $3,000 a year.—[James Parton in the N. Y. Ledger.

FARM NOTES.

INFECTION OF SOUND POTATOES BY DISEASED ONES.

Mr. Worthington Smith has lately presented the results of sundry experiments, made with a view to ascertain how far perfectly sound potatoes are likely to be contaminated by infected ones. For this object he secured, in the autumn of 1872, samples of different kinds of potatoes regarded as possessing certain disease-resisting qualities. From these he selected samples in different stages of disease previous to planting, and tested two supposed cures, namely—first, dusting the cut surfaces with sulphur; and, second, dipping the potatoes in a solution in water of pure carbolic acid and glycerine. Neither application, however, was found to be of any avail in preventing the disease.

In another series of experiments diseased potatoes of one selected kind were planted with healthy ones of another. The result was that, although the selected kinds resisted the disease better than the ordinary kind, yet in time they also yielded to it. In one case, however, a potato called "Paterson's Victoria," claimed to be free from disease, was sliced and planted with diseased tubers, and, on digging, it was found that the latter were a putrid mass, while there was a good crop of perfectly healthy potatoes of Patersen's Victoria. Cut potatoes were found to take disease much more readily than those planted whole, and the fact was well established that certain varieties of potatoes, especially "Sutton's red-skin flour-ball," resisted the disease much better than others. But there is no evidence to prove that for any one variety absolute immunity from the danger of attack can be claimed.

CURING CLOVER HAY.

Mr. V. P. Richmond, of Madison county, Ill., contributes to the Germantown Telegraph the following processes for curing clover hay:

The most common way is to salt plentifully when putting away, but as sometimes stock get too much salt in that way, I prefer two other ways. The first is to lime, where barn-room is not plenty, after this manner: Put down the hay over the mow loosely about 18 inches in depth, and scatter over air-slacked lime, say about one-half peck to each 10 feet square of surface. Tramp down while laying; then another 18 inches, and so until completed.

Clover put up in this way requires as much sunshine as possible, and as little breaking of the leaves; but it can be put away as green as by salting. In feeding out I never find any lime and very little dust.

Where barn room is plenty I prefer the following plan: Cut the clover in the morning and afternoon, lay it loosely over the scaffolds and floors two feet or more thick, but never pack any. If not hurried fork it over two or three days and mow away. I can put up in my barn about an acre a-day. It is a slow way in this fast age, but when one sees the hay in February and March he must acknowledge it a good way.

My way of feeding clover hay is principally to milch cows; and we can always have good yellow butter when the cows are fed once a day on clover hay. I also feed occasionally to calves and sheep, more for a change of feed than being any better for them than other hay. I believe in changing feed as often as possible during long cold times in our changeable winters. I use clover for soiling for milch cows as much as possible, finding it increases the milk and keeps the cow quiet while being milked. Never feed clover hay to horses.

Some of our farmers are using clover as a fertilizer on worn or thin lands. I have no experience in that way but by observation on other farms. Have seen some good crops of wheat which were attributed to plowing in clover. For pasturing hogs I think clover better than any of the grasses.

PROPER TIME TO MANURE TREES.

People often argue whether it is better to manure trees in the fall or in the spring, but we think that any one who tries it will find that the summer is as good a time as any.

It was only a few years ago that it was discovered that plants are like animals in this—that they, while appearing to be expending their daily nourishment on continuous growth are really at the same time laying up food for to-morrow. Those who have examined vegetable cellular structure with a microscope, tell us that the formation is exactly like that of a honey comb, the cells lying together of a hexagonal shape, as if made by bees. But it proves that this structure is more like the illustration than those that used it suspected, in this—that as in the honey comb honey is stored up for use at a future time, so matter is stored up in these little plant cells for the future use of the plant. There are in almost all plants two growths during the season. The first growth is formed almost wholly from the matter stored up in the cell of the previous year. After midsummer, especially in the apple tree, the whole of the force derived from the past year is expended, and it stores up a little for a new growth, which is soon after made. As the season progresses, the latter or secondary growth also in turn lays up matter in its cells, for the next season, as the past season has done.

Trees always like fresh food as well as animals; and thus it is with this explanation, that one can readily understand how it is that a top dressing of good manure put under the trees soon after midsummer, when the second growth is about to take place, produces the marked good results we have before recorded.—[Thos. Meehan, in Weekly Press.

CONDIMENTS IN POULTRY DIET.

Cayenne pepper, mustard, or ginger, can, with great benefit, be added to the food of fowls, to increase their vigor, and to stimulate egg production. This apparently artificial diet will be seen to be natural if we remember that wild birds of the gallinaceous species get access to very many highly-spiced berries and buds; articles that give the "game flavor" to their flesh. The ordinary food of the domestic fowls is not, indeed, entirely without such addition, since there is more or less of an aromatic principle in wheat, Indian corn, and all other grains. Nevertheless, it is not sufficient in quantity to supply the place of the stronger spices, a taste for which is part of the fowl's inherited constitution. A moderate quantity of cayenne, &c., added to the ground grain is productive of health and thrift in poultry.—[The Poultry World.

VARIETIES.

"He fell dead and expired in a few minutes" is the startling revelation made by a Georgia paper.

WHEN a Chicago songstress runs away with a basso, her parents drape her piano with crape.

THE temperance crusaders in California have turned their attention to the local option elections. They pray and sing at the polls.

INDIANAPOLIS makes a flourishing exhibit of her growth since 1860. In that year the population was 18,000, and it is now estimated at 80,000.

EDWIN BOOTH's medical advisers insist upon the tragedian remaining absolutely quiet for some time to come so that his system, shattered by recent overwork, may have an opportunity to recover itself.

MISS ADELAIDE NEILSON has arrived safely in London, and the English papers say that she has arranged with Max Strackosch to return to this country next season, with a guaranty of $3,500 per week.

A MAN who was seen coming out of a Texas newspaper office with a split nose, with one eye and with one ear, explained to a policeman that he entered the office simply to inquire if the editor was in. "And he was in," the victim mournfully added.

THE great reduction which has recently taken place in steerage fares from this country to Europe has very largely increased the number of persons returning to the land of their birth. So large, it is said, has this number become that it is a perceptible offset against the number of immigrants arriving.

A BURLINGTON Board of Trade man got into trouble by letting his business weigh too heavily on his mind the other night. His wife heard him murmur in his sleep, "Ella, dear Ella," fondly and tenderly, and as her name is Mehitable, she woke him with the bald end of the hair-brush, and asked him who? "I was thinking of Ella Vator," the wretched man said calmly, and chuckled off to sleep again.

A WOMAN applied last year to a Court in Western Massachusetts for her right in a certain homestead. The decision was reserved, and the Judge was informed the other day that there was no further need of litigation, as the place where the homestead was is now the rocky bed of a diverted stream with no vestige of vegetation left. The house was utterly destroyed, and the body of the poor litigant was found eight miles below the house she was so anxious to secure.

ROWLAND HILL, when at College, was remarkable for the frequent wittiness of his observations. In a coversation on the powers of the letter H, in which it was contended that it was no letter, but a simple aspiration or breathing. Rowland took the opposite of the question, and insisted on its being, to all intent and purposes, a letter, and concluded by observing that if it were not, it was a very serious affair to him, as it would occasion his being ILL all the days of his life.

QUEEN VICTORIA and Princess Beatrice drove on the 30th ultimo to the residence, at Balnacroft, of the late Peter Farquharson, gamekeeper, Abergeldie, whose remains were on that day interred in Crathie churchyard. After prayer the Queen placed a wreath on the head of the coffin, while Princess Beatrice deposited another at the foot. The royal party then waited until the procession left the house, after which, we are told, "Her Majesty conversed with Mrs. Farquharson."

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Embarrassments of the Company.

THE CREDITORS IN COUNCIL.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY—THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CREDITORS' MEETING—THEIR PROPOSITION TO THE DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the call issued by the officials, a meeting was held Tuesday afternoon by the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company in the Company's building, at the corner of Pike and Eleventh streets. There was a very large attendance at the meeting, creditors and other interested parties being present from nearly every portion of the State.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. S. G. Thompson, of Philadelphia, to the chair, and electing Mr. J. E. McKelvey Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. S. G. Thompson, Jacob Reese and H. W. Olliver, was appointed to wait upon the officials of the road and signify their readiness to hear any reports that the latter might wish to make. The committee retired and shortly afterwards returned, accompanied by Col. W. P. Shinn, who read

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 16, 1874.

To the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.:

GENTLEMEN:—When, upon the death of Col. Phillips, late President of this Company, the undersigned was called upon to accept its Presidency, it was with the understanding, based upon the best information to be obtained from the officers of the company, that its debt was about $2,000,000; or, in any event not to exceed $2,500,000, and it was hoped and expected that, with the assistance and forbearance of the larger creditors, this amount of debt could be successfully carried, until it could be liquidated from the earnings and other resources of the company. Among the latter it was supposed there would be found a large number of Bennett's Branch first mortgage bonds unsold and other securities which could be applied at once to the reduction of the debt.

A very little examination shows that both of these expectations were unfounded in reality; that the debt approximated $5,000,000, and that but about $250,000 of Bennett's Branch bonds remain unsold. It was also discovered that for several months past the earnings of the road and a large amount collected for and belonging to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had been applied to the payment and reduction of the bills payable of the company, leaving the employees and bills for supplies used in running the road unpaid.

It was evident that this policy could not be much longer continued, as the employees were discontented, and were threatening to strike, and on May 2d it culminated in a strike of the men employed at the company's shops in this city.

It had, however, been already decided upon as the only policy possible under the circumstances, to keep the road running by paying the employees, and on May 4th the payment of the pay-rolls for February and March was commenced and followed by those of April, until all were paid. This policy involved default upon the bills payable, and from May 4th no notes have been paid, as the officers of the company knew that its debt could not be paid as it matured, and proceedings in bankruptcy having been threatened, payment of a part would have involved the creating of preferences, contrary to the policy adopted, as well as illegal under the bankrupt law.

About May 15th suit was commenced by Martin and Worth, contractors on the Bennett's branch and Sligo branch, for some $180,000 claimed to be due them, which was followed by other suits against the company, aggregating about $500,000. To prevent the parties thus bringing suit from issuing executions and wasting the property of the company to the injury of other creditors, a petition in bankruptcy was filed by E. P. Jones, President of the Smithfield Savings Bank, a creditor of the company, to their injury, alleging acts of bankruptcy on the part of the company, and asking a decree.

To this petition the company made answer denying the acts of bankruptcy alleged, and demanding a jury trial, which has been set for trial at the October term. Meanwhile a more careful examination of the affairs of the company showed that the utmost confusion existed in the accounts relating to the financial affairs, and its debt was ascertained by investigation of a multitude of detached papers, statements and accounts; that the accounts of the construction of the Bennett's Branch has not been entered in books of the company, thus making it necessary to examine transactions in detail, extending over a period of five years and tracing each separate transaction to its origin.

To add to the difficulty, many papers were missing, and information had to be obtained from other parties to supplement and explain what was to be found here.

Under these circumstances, it was not possible to get at the exact amount of the indebtedness, even within the time allowed for the meeting, but sufficient knowledge has been obtained to show that the following is a near approximation:

DEBT STATEMENT—APPROXIMATE TO MAY 31, 1874.

Bills payable		$1,164,009 15
Accounts payable		539,329 43
Due Pennsylvania Railrod Co., advances and coupons		1,847,101 33
Balance freight charges		263,789 78
Due contractors et al. on Bennett's Branch		557,145 44
Bonds and mortgages on Real Estate		144,193 97
Sundry accounts		465,985 19
Railroad Company's currency account		25,567 15
Coupons R. R. bonds		2,895 00
Interest due State of Pennsylvania		87,500 00
Interest due July 1st, on First Mortgage Bonds		145,000 00
Taxes due State, estimated		34,000 00
Interest on purchase of stock in Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.		61,500 00
Total debt		$5,338,016 44
Less cash	$ 44,365 63	
Sundry accounts	220,393 01	
May earnings uncollected	14,101 35	
262 R. R. bonds, endorsed by Penn'a R. R. Co., and held as collateral	235,800 00	
		$ 514,659 99
Balance of debt		$4,823,356 45
Add cost of 41,000 shares of stock in Oil Creek & A. V. R. R.		1,537,500 00
Total floating debt		$6,360,856 45

The latter item of $1,537,500 is subject to be funded at the option of the company in bonds bearing 8 per cent interest.

The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad consists of 132 miles of main line from Pittsburgh to Oil City, 12 miles of which are double track. There are 77 miles of sidings on the main line between Pittsburgh and Oil City.

It has a large amount of real estate in the city of Pittsburgh, worth perhaps $600,000.

The company also owns the low grade line on Bennett's Branch extension, 110 miles from the mouth of Red Bank to the mouth of Bennett's Branch, where it connects with the Philadelphia and Erie road.

The Company also owns the Plum Creek branch, 9¾ miles long.

The entire equipment of the Company is now valued at $2,200,000.

The property is subject to $4,000,000 of 7 3-10 per cent. bonds on the main line, to ten millions of 7 per cent. currency bonds on the Bennett's Branch and to three and a half millions due to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in second mortgage bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest.

The floating indebtedness as shown above amounts in round numbers to $6,400,000, which has been created to a large degree in the purchase of property, outside of proceeds derived from the mortgages but now covered by them.

This property is estimated to have cost about $5,700,000, and making an allowance of $2,170,000 for depreciation, bad investments in Oil Creek Railroad bonds and other properties, the cash value of the property is reduced to about $3,500,000.

The difference between expenditure and the original cost of the property about $600,000, is probably accounted for by a great many detailed expenditures during the first four years, such as completing the right of way and extension of tracks to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's passenger depot, extension and completion of yard tracks in the city of Pittsburgh and other items that have absorbed all or nearly all this sum.

After the year it may be safely said the company is in condition to earn on its main line, 132 miles, $20,000 per mile (the earnings for last year being $20,433) making $2,640,000 and on the balance of its road $5,000 per mile, $550,000, making a total of $3,190,000. And the lines being all of low grade, in fair working condition with equipment in good repair, ought to be worked at sixty per cent. or less, that being the average of the last few years.

This will give $1,276,000 of net earnings to apply to the interest on the bonded debt, which amounts to $1,162,000, leaving about $114,000, to apply to the interest on any bond which the company may now issue, to fund its floating debt.

With the return of business to its usual prosperity and the resumption of its ordinary volume and channels, it will require but a few years to enable the company to meet the interest on all its debt, including the bonds issued to secure its floating debt; and it is believed that it is the true policy of the creditors to fund this floating debt into a 7 per cent. income bond, secured by a mortgage or bond of trust, so that the revenues of the company, after providing for the interest on the present funded debt will be applied to the income bond.

A recourse to legal proceedings and forced sale of the company's property, could, it is submitted, have but one result, and that would be the sacrifice of the present floating claims, and also of the stock of the company, which certainly could not serve any interest whatever.

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN SCOTT, President.

ACTION ON THE REPORT.

The report was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. James I. Bennett, W. W. Morrison, T. Wheeler, R. Miller and F. W. Martin, who retired.

During their absence Col. T. A. Scott was called upon for an address. He said there was nothing to be added to the report of the President. It was a plain, unvarnished statement. He believed that the company can pay 7 per cent. on the entire amount of the debt in three years. He hoped the creditors would take the funded debt, and he felt satisfied if they did so the affairs of the company would be managed economically and the earnings applied to the liquidation of the debts of the company.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed submitted the following report on the statement given above:

Your Committee report that in their judgment the floating debt now due chiefly grows out of expenditures for new track, necessary rolling stock and general betterments of bridges, stations, &c., &c., owned by the Company.

We also find that during the past five years that the earnings of the line have year by year uniformly increased, and that with the new road now in operation, that we may with safety predict a still greater return from the whole line now completed to Driftwood.

We recommend to the creditors that they shall, as far as practicable, renew past due obligations, provided that such renewals can be made satisfactory to them.

As creditors, we beg leave to ask that the President, Directors, &c., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as well as the owners of this road, by virtue of a majority of stock, as also the guarantors of thirteen and a half millions of bonds, a part of which are now selling in the London market, will at an early day take such steps as will entirely prevent the discredit of an enterprise so frequently and so strongly approved by their late President.

We also suggest that a six per cent. gold bond be issued in order to represent the expenditures indicated, and that said bond be made good by endorsement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, so that this indebtedness may ultimately become funded into the same.

Resolved, That a permanent committee, to consist of five persons, be appointed by this meeting to confer with the officers of the Company, as also with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to report to a meeting at the earliest date possible the result of their conference to be called by the Chairman of this Committee.

The report and the accompanying resolution were unanimously adopted, and on motion the Committee was made a permanent one, to confer with the officers of the Railroad Company.

Adjourned to meet at the same place on Tuesday, June 30th, at two P. M.

SUDDEN DEATH.

We regret to announce the demise of an esteemed lady, Mrs. Ada, wife of R. C. G. Sproul, Esq., which event occurred yesterday morning, of apoplexy. The evening before, Mrs. S. was enjoying her usual health and was out visiting some of her friends. Returning shortly after nine o'clock she complained of feeling unwell, continued to grow worse and died at nine o'clock the next morning. Her funeral takes place to-morrow (Friday) afternoon from her husband's residence, Penn avenue.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, June 20, 1874

Of course more taxes are required than formerly to pay $500,000 for salaries alone. A fellow must live you know.

Paying a thousand dollars to bury a Radical member of Council, is one of the ways of the Ring has of getting rid of the taxes.

Salary Grabber Grant, Landaulet Williams and "Boss" Shepherd spent the Sabbath at Cape May. They return to Washington this evening.

The Municipal Hall youths, say there may be a great deal of growling now, but the people will forget all about it in November and just vote the same old way.

The people pretty generally are taking our advice and are comparing their tax receipts with last year. The comparison gives them great deal of information, but precious little comfort.

Now that the Conventions are over will you please step up and pay your taxes and have done with the growling? About November you will forget all about it, so the Ring says, and perhaps that vicious circle is right.

Mr O'Byrne, a farmer in Robinson township, drops in to show his tax levy for this year, amounting to $90 30 against $40 00 last year, and says that his neighbors' are in the same proportion. Of course the Ring organs will say this is all right, the taxes are not increased in reality, it is only in appearance.

Dr. J. N. Boggs of the Thirty-sixth ward is another of those swindled taxpayers who want to see the thieving City Hall Ring smashed. Last year his taxes were thirty dollars—this year seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents—an increase of more than one hundred and sixty per cent. It is safe to say that the thieves get more than one-half of it.

Mr. Dick Thompson, a prominent Republican and large tax-payer paid his city taxes on Friday. Let the Gazette ask him how much more he paid than for 1873 and perhaps it may hear that gentleman's opinion of the thieving Ring. Mr. T. was misled by the Gazette's lying statements, but his eyes were opened, like a good many more, when he stepped in at Municipal Hall to settle.

Although Smythe had seven of the thirteen delegates who made affidavits or gave written statements that they had voted for him in Convention, he was laid aside by the Ring. He must learn one thing before he gets to the Legislature in the Republican party, and that is, it is more important to have one influential member of the Ring, than three-fourths of the delegates. You didn't consult Mackey.

There is nothing wrong with Senator Hipple Mitchell; it was all a mistake to have charged him with being too much married or changing his name to avoid inconvenience. A Committee appointed to investigate his case has pronounced him without spot or wrinkle. He is now thoroughly whitewashed and can repose in peace. Is there anything short of total depravity which would disqualify a Radical from holding office, especially that of Senator of the United States?

Apropos to the voice of suffering that still comes up from the South, the following from the second chapter of James, to which our particular attention has been called by a friend is very pointed. The inspired writer says: "If a brother or a sister be naked and destitute of daily food and one of you say unto them depart in peace, be ye warmed and fitted; notwithstanding ye give them not these things that are needful to the body, what doth it profit?" What our suffering neighbors in the South want is something more substantial than kind words of sympathy for their distresses. They want the more substantial tokens of charity. The impalpable profits neither those who give nor those who receive.

Heavy as the taxes are this year, they will be doubled next, the Ring newspapers will inform their readers that it is mere guess work, a weak invention of the enemy. We don't expect to convince anybody about this any more than we did at any time during the past six months when we said the taxes would be doubled this year, but when the simple minded and gullible citizens walk up to the Treasurer's office to settle, he is amazed at the increase and suddenly realizes he has been duped by his party organs. He might if he inspected the advertising columns of these sheets, see why they dare not utter a word against the State, County, or City Rings. If they told the truth they would soon be made to feel the cost of the experiment.

Of the twenty-three names on the County Republican ticket, the Dispatch finds fault with but one, and that one is Onslow, a printer, who is to be made the scapegoat of the flock, and thrown overboard to save Jeremy, and afford the Dispatch an opportunity to ventilate its independence. We are graciously informed that Onslow don't stand the ghost of a chance, if the Democracy put up a good man. Herein lies the difficulty. The standard erected by that journal is so high or different, from other folks, that it is sure to find some excuse when voting day arrives. It hated McCarthy, sufficiently, to go for any good man to beat him. It gave satisfactory reasons why he should not be elected, which are not necessary now to traverse. It recommended then as now, to the Democracy to put forward one of its best men, when that was done, in the usual way, it found refuge behind the fact that he was nominated and did not run as a citizen's candidate. It could not support him, for fear it might lose its grip upon the fatness of the Ring. The Republicans who did support Mr. Guthrie, who are among the most responsible and respectable in this city, had no such fear before their eyes. They were not afraid of being classed with Democrats, thereafter and their support of the Republican ticket to-day shows, that their intention was to provide this tax ridden and demoralized city, with a decent chief executive officer. There is no apprehension existing anywhere that they will be turned out of the party for voting for the regular nominee of the Democratic party, any more than there exists for Democrats, for voting for Sterrett and Stowe, the regular nominee of the Republican party. We do not believe the Dispatch will support any Democrat against Onslow, or any other nominee of the Ring, but when he is defeated an additional claim for influence will be set up and a note of warning sent forth to politicians, to consult that journal, before venturing to make their bow to the public.

NEW PARTY MOVEMENTS.

We gave a pretty full account in our issue of yesterday of the two great Reform Conventions field in Indiana and Illinois on the previous day, in which they adopted platforms and State tickets. So far as the reforms called for in the two platforms are concerned, they have for years been proposed and advocated by the Democratic party.

The Democratic party has never been devoted to the interest of any particular class nor two or three classes, but advocated the interests of all classes of men. It does not and never did believe in arranging classes against each other. It is one thing to oppose the aggression of a particular class, and another thing to attack the legitimate rights and interests of any particular class. To do one and not to do the other has always been the object of the Democratic party, and the general national and local prosperity when it was in power show that it was reasonably successful in its mission.

All the interests of a community, although they may widely vary, are common after all, and to depress one is to injure all others, or to set one up over the others and give it an unfair advantage, is also to injure them. The Democracy have been protesting for years that the monopolies created by the Radicals, exalting one interest and depressing others would finally result in just such a state of case as the Reformers and Independents of Indiana and Illinois complain of in their platforms. Had the advice of the Democratic party and press been taken years ago, and this pernicious system of monopoly voted down, it would have been much better for the country.

But it is not too late to do it even now. The people have only to make up their minds to go back to the old system of home rule, State and municipal rights and the total abolition of the monopolies which have grown up during the last fourteen years. We think that upon reflection our friends in Indiana and Illinois will come to the conclusion that the surest way for them to bring about the reforms that they propose and demand, is to join with the Democracy. The latter party has a compact and active organization, and is devoted to the achievment of the very reforms that the Independents insists upon. The Democracy does not propose to abandon its organization, that is very clear, and the only hope that the friends of Ring monopoly have is to see their opponents divided up into different organizations.

There is no necessity for the creation of any new parties at this time. The Democratic platform embraces every reform that is called for by the people, and consequently, all that is necessary for them to accomplish their desires in the way of political reformation is to step up to the support of Democratic principles. The work is an easy one to perform.

WHO IS THE LIAR?

> The city assessments indicate a probability of being from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than last year, judging from the notices thus far delivered. The county taxes, while not uniform with last year, will be no higher on the average. We advise our City Hall people to frankly and fully explain the increase in the city taxes, if they would avoid a storm.

The above we clip from the Gazette of yesterday. We are glad to make a note of the fact that the editor is making a little progress in obtaining information. Just about a month ago, the Gazette made it a daily practice to denounce The Post as a liar for saying that there would be an increase in taxes—not only from 50 to 100 per cent, but more than 200 per cent. in some localities. We proved every assertion that we made to be true, and until yesterday the Gazette has steadily refused to admit that we were right and that it was wrong. From the Gazette of the 18th of May we copy the following editorial entire:

> The Post had its say about the taxes, before the figures were actually compiled. In an other column, however, we give in part, what we promised. It will be seen by refering to these, that the taxes in a majority of the wards, *are reduced as compared with last year*. There being four wards in which no comparison is made, we cannot aggregate the result. But what is given is enough to show that all The Post has said about an enormous increase of taxes is simply false. The subject is now entirely removed from wild assertion, such as The Post has been indulging in so long. Further reports will only intensify the evidence of bad faith or rather the immorality to The Post, in making declarations which were simply untrue, We command the figures, to all who may be interested.

The figures to which it referred was a swindling and false table, concocted and published in conjunction by the Gazette and its Ring partner, the Dispatch, first for the purpose of disproving what The Post had shown the official figures were, and second, for the purpose of deciving the people of the county until after the Radical conventions. Notwithstanding this admission, these miserable creatures of the Ring will again solemnly declare in the face of the people's tax receipts, that there has been no increase of taxes, and that when The Post says so it lies. We know of no sort of moral obloquy or degradation that these Ring journals would not descend to elect their ticket, it matters not how corrupt the candidates may be.

But this is not surprising in view of the fact that the Gazette has not hesitated to declare it as a sound political maxim that that "it is better to elect a bad Republican than a good Democrat to office." We give the above as a specimen of the Gazette editor's idea of decency and his love of truth and fairness. After applying to us every vile epithet he could invent because we told the people how much their taxes were going to be increased, and even after resorting to the concoction of swindling tables to bolster up his position, he is now forced to admit that The Post was right. Whether he is a knave or a fool, it is hard to tell, but we incline very strongly to the belief that they enter into his composition in about equal parts.

THE DISORDERS IN FRANCE.

It is quite evident from the tenor and significance of the news from France that the dissolution of the present government is rapidly approaching. The Republic, so-called, of France has about proven itself to be a failure. It is only a question of time, and a limited time, too, until the change in the government takes place. That it will change from all pretense of a Republic to an imperial government is also certain.

The only real question in French politics now is, whether the Bourbons or the Bonapartists shall go into power. The latter seem largely in the ascendancy now, and the fact that four of of the leaning Bonapartist journals have been suspended for making attacks upon the government, while it is a confession of the government's weakness is also an acknowledgment of the Bonapartist strength. There are other and unmistakable evidences of the strength of the young Prince. He does not lack for friends among the army and the police, while the populace will naturally prefer him to the Bourbon line.

It is generally believed that President McMahon himself is not averse to the restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty, and if the pending proposition to dissolve the Assembly and let McMahon govern without it for a year, or some other period, is adopted, the ascension of Napoleon IV. to the throne may be looked upon as one of the events of the near future. The dissolution of the Assembly under the proposition would simply be to create McMahon Dictator. This could only be done for the purpose of giving him a chance to give France a better and more stable government than the Assembly has been able to do. McMahon himself does not believe in the Republic in any of its forms, but in a strong government. His partiality for the young Prince, therefore renders it pretty certain that he would favor him instead of the Bourbons, thus placing the IV. Napoleon in power.

This it strikes us is practically the meaning of the present disturbed condition of France. But as the people are upon the eve of a revolution, it is hard to tell what turn it may take, or who may come to the surface in the midst of the storm. Even the creation of a new imperial line out of a revolution would not be an impossible event. But the French people do not want, nor are they fitted for a Republic. That much is clear to all observers. They are bent upon a change and the revolution is bound to come. Whether it will be a bloody or bloodless one, time alone can determine.

WHAT WE EXPECTED.

The Gazette of Saturday morning contained the following paragraph:

> The Leader assumes that we admit the correctness of The Post's figures in regard to city taxes. Not so. The Post claimed an increase of about treble the old amount. We have always admitted the city taxes would be increased, but did not think to so large an amount as we hear.

It would not have surprised us in the least had the Gazette utterly denied the publication of the admission copied by the Leader. Such a thing would have been perfectly natural. This morning we shall expect to find the Gazette, and its Ring partner, the Dispatch, back upon their original ground, contending that there has been no increase whatever in the taxes. It is quite evident that Ring whip has been applied to the Gazette for making the admission that it did, and it will have to eat humble pie for some time for "slopping over" on the wrong side, or be deprived wholly of the flesh pots after which it hankers so. The times are too ticklish for the Ring to have any foolishness going on just now, and such admissions as the Gazette made are not going to be tolerated.

We would take occasion to suggest to the Gazette to be a little more sparing of falsehood, when it speaks of what has been claimed in these columns. It might profitably publish what we really do say and have said. We have made it a point to publish the Gazette's articles in defense of the tax-steal entire, while it has been in the habit of publishing garbled extracts from us, and then distorting them by false assertions of its own invention.

What we did claim, as the Gazette, and everybody else will find by reference to our files, was, that as a general thing the taxes in the city would be nearly or quite doubled, while in some localities they would be nearly or quite trebled. These assertions we have already proven by the official figures, and in due time we propose to show by the official figures that nearly or quite three times as much taxes are collected in 1874 as were collected in 1873.

The Gazette knows that its denials and assertions about the taxes have been made for the sole purpose of deceiving the people. But we don't think that it will succeed this year. If any man fancies that the taxes have not been doubled or more, he has only to stand for half an hour at the entrance to Municipal Hall, and ask the taxpayers for a glance at their receipts, and hear their remarks, to be convinced. But will the Gazette insist upon its demand that the officials will explain why such an extraordinary increase of taxes has been made in a single year. We have demanded this again and again of the officials, in a variety of ways but could elicit no response. There are a great many things in the management of our city affairs, that demand explanation and investigation, and when the people find their taxes still further increased, and the city's credit bankrupt and themselves not much better off, they will no doubt second the demand The Post has been making for years for a full and absolute investigation into the financial affairs of the city. Had it been made two years ago, as we insisted it should, we think that the taxpayers might have been saved two or three millions of dollars.

Four or five lines are not a sufficient explanation as to why $900,000 should have been diverted from a single fund, and is gone no one knows whither. This item of $900,000 is not the only one to be explained and investigated, and if the fiscal affairs of the city for the past ten years are properly looked into, it will be seen that a $900,000 grab is very modest, compared with the startling aggregate of what has gone glimmering.

THE RING IN PAIN.

The N. Y. Sun sheds a beam of light on the unregenerated apostles of the Pennsylvania Ring which it is well to keep moving for the benefit of all concerned:

> It is almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that the great combination of Pennsylvania corruptionists, of which Mackey is the head and the Commercial one of the baser organs, had set their hearts upon the appointment of Don Cameron to the great office of Secretary of the Treasury. It would certainly have been a clever and gratifying arrangement for their Ring. The Sanborns and Jaynes and such would in that case have been all brought from Pennsylvania, while the negotiation of new loans, the conversion of bonds, and the like, would have been intrusted to that lively financial Bill Kemble, in place of Cooke pecuniarily deceased. The patronage of the office would also have sufficed to elect Mr. Mackey to the Senate, to protect the reputation of the new Secretary, when the time came to overhaul him as the House overhauled his excellent father in the year 1861.
>
> But President Grant has prudently spared us a humiliation so scandalous and bitter as this would have been—spared us probably because he had dimly heard of 1861, and, in view of recent experience, had a quiet notion that what President Lincoln was unable to do President Grant had better not attempt. But Errett, Mackey, and Kemble feel that they have been wounded in the house of their most particular friend, the friend for whom they piled up the fraudulent majorities of 1872, and for whom they put themselves in many perils, not the least of which was the penitentiary. They thought they had the job so perfectly set up that it couldn't possibly fail, and poor Errett, cut, snubbed, and victimized, can only express his feelings by recalling Choate's doleful exclamation, that "nothing but infinite wisdom can predict the verdict of a petit jury."

The Cleveland Herald, Republican, says of our Radical nominees for Congress:

> "Back-pay" did not work conclusively one way or the other in the nomination of Western Pennsylvania Congressmen by the Republicans Tuesday. Negley, who voted eight times for the "salary-grab" and drew his pay "like a little man," was renominated in the Twenty-second District, and McJunkin, who voted seven times for and one against, but had no scruples about pocketing the plunder, was not nominated in the Twenty-third. Bayne was the lucky man. But neither is elected as yet.

M'Junkin is no longer a resident of the twenty-third Congressional district, or in all probability he would have been rewarded with a renomination for his vote on the grab. He is a resident of Butler county, now in the twenty-sixth district.

The organ at Washington which is supposed to draw its inspiration direct from the White House, the National Republican, is out with an elaborate article in favor of Grant for a third term. After discussing the claims and prospects of various aspirants for the Presidency, the editor concludes in this way: "But what of General Grant? Friend and foe alike, the most thoughtful men of all parties concede that if the Presidential battle in 1876 were to be fought this year, no candidate upon any platform could defeat him. It is not probable that he will be stronger when than he is now? Will he accept or decline a renomination? Will he do as Jefferson did, and put it away from him? Will he force his renomination? Will he quarrel with his party? Will his party dare to quarrel with him? Will he find a new party? Will he simply content himself with dictating his successor, and, if so, who will it be? These be enigmas which no ingenuity can solve, and so the whole Presidential question remains a mystery and a speculation. One lesson, however, can be drawn from it—that it is all nonsense to talk about the death of a party whose official head can, it is admitted on all sides, be reelected for a third term almost without opposition, and in spite of all the traditions of our politics."

The Baltimore Gazette contains in full the oration of Judge John A. Inglis, delivered at the Confederate memorial service at London Park Cemetery, in that city, on Wednesday last, which is sure to command recognition among the best considered and eloquent productions of the times. The Judge commences with:

"There's a tear for all that die.
A mourner o'er the humblest grave,"

and pays a glowing tribute to the valor of the Confederate soldiers. Referring to the release of the southern negroes from slavery he said:

> If at this point any inquire whether I regret the destruction of this institution of African slavery, I answer, yes. For the material loss involved therein to myself and others? No! a thousand times, no! this is not the reason. Because to my conception, it seems to have been a source of rare, social benediction; it was "twice blessed;" it "blessed him that gave, and him that took." If it be further asked whether I would restore it? I answer, no! And the reason, humbly but firmly and distinctly stated, why I would not, is this: So vast a social change is but a part—as, indeed, is also the least event—of the grand scheme of the providence of that glorious God, whose eternal thought is ever moving steadily to its accomplishment; and however dark and inexplicable it seems to me now, and however effective, in its results, to that grand people, whom I love with the fervent ardor of a petted child, I know who is at the helm, and, bowing in loving adoration before the throne of the dear Christ, to whom is committed all power in Heaven and in earth, and without whom not a sparrow falls, I say with my whole soul, "Not my will, not my will, but Thine, Oh Lord, in this, as in all else, be done."

The concluding paragraphs of the oration we extract as follows:

> But while we thus vindicate ourselves, let us not withold the need of a fair consideration from our adversaries! Let us concede to them all the indulgence they may rightfully exact from the fact that they viewed the issue from a wholly different stand point of constitutional construction! Let us remember how they held with tenacious grasp to the glory which our common flag had gathered in the past, how, with an unconquerable reluctance, they would not consent that their country which, with such unexampled strides had sprung to the foremost place in the rank of States, should, by dismemberment, be reduced to the third or fourth magnitude, and in the future hostility from abroad gain courage from rivalry at her side, estranged by the memory of recent wrong and outrage.
>
> But when we have granted all that justice claims, we will still remember as the broad, the indelible distinction and "a joy forever," that while those fought for power, or at most for glory, these, these fought for "right."
>
> Then, brothers and sisters, in the glorious memories of a common heritage, and in persistent devotion, alike in triumph and defeat to a common, and immortal faith, let us never fail or flag in maintaining this, our yearly pilgrimage, to the graves of our "deathless dead;" and as the bursting flowers of each returning spring time, giving augury of a better resurrection, lift our thoughts beyond the grave, let us bring the season's choicest tribute to honor this sleeping dust, "till He shall bid it rise." Let us teach this holy duty to our children, and bid them teach it to their children, and those to the generations yet unborn: and when in the years far hence it is required: "What mean ye by this service?" let the one answer be always only this: "These died for the right." It is enough.

The Indiana Messenger, Radical, is hot after that fortunate victim of Rebel prisons, Harry White. This is the way it puts it to him under the heading of "bold burglary:"

> Some time since, we gave notice that our columns were open to all political communications, of a decent character. This, of course, did not exclude Senator White nor any of his friends. But he did not see proper to take advantage of our proffer. Subsequently one of the many thieves who surround the Ring, managed to steal our mail-book, containing a complete list of all our subscribers, and Gen. White sends to each subscriber a batch of circulars, of the most infamous character, containing his own version of affairs. We warn all our readers against this new dodge of the Ring. Each reader will doubtless, receive several more circulars, from these men. They are afraid to publish their effusions in open print, and resort to the cowardly system of sending out circulars. We know our readers will treat their lying circulars with the contempt they deserve. We shall use our best exertions to bring the guilty parties to justice. They should be located for a season in the State establishment at Allegheny city, and we will use our best efforts to send them there.

Of the recent law proceedings in the case of Moses and other defaulting officials of North Carolina, the Charleston News says: "Throughout the proceedings, there was a conspicuous want of dignity and of any realization of the fact that the indictment of the governor of a state for larceny was a thing unprecedented in the annals of the United States. It was a historical event which might have been expected to give dignity to the humblest official, to impress the most thoughtless juror, to overawe the crowd of curious spectators. But the charges against the Governor were greeted with shouts of laughter, and equivocal jokes and broad grins did service for argument and reasoning. To this complexion have we come. So low has South Carolina fallen."

Says the N. Y. Tribune: "The salary grabber is in trouble. In most places where he has come up for re-election his constituents have reminded him that 'the thing has not blown over,' and he has suddenly become convinced that he is weary of public life and needs a rest. After a vigorous fight Congressman Negley of the XXIId Pennsylvania District has succeeded in securing a renomination, but only because the 'ring' influence was stronger than the people. There is an excellent opportunity for an independent candidate in his district, for it seems scarcely possible that the people will sustain a party clique whose avowed purpose is to return a salary-grabber to Congress, and send Don Cameron or the notorious Treasurer Mackey to the U. S. Senate."

Chief Justice Waite, in addition to having hotels named after him, is winning golden opinions on account of his decisions, The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th says: "We have room this morning only to call attention to another sound opinion of Chief Justice Waite's—that leading to the decision that the law of Virginia allowing every man the priviledge of waiving his right to a homestead is a valid law and one which the bankrupt law does not override. This decision is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars to men in the city alone."

According to the N. Y. Evening Post many of the coopers who have been on a strike in that city and Brooklyn are now anxious to resume work, as their resources are exhausted, but comparatively few have been re-employed. It is said that the failure of the strike is largely due to the unwillingness of the Germans to leave good situations at the dictation of the union officers.

The Senate has decided that no action is necessary on the case of Bigamist Hipple-Mitchell, of Oregon. The Senator, it is said, acknowledges that he changed his name, but claims that he thought his first wife was dead before he married a second time. He does not appear to have taken great pains to discover her whereabouts, as she continued to reside where he left her until the present day, and a letter dispatched to any one in the town would have undeceived him—if he was deceived—as to her reported death. But the Senate could not consistently expel Mitchell after electing Carpenter to the Presidency of that body.—Chicago Times.

The Democracy of Cambria county have selected John Hannan and John A. Blair as Representative delegates and Col. John P. Linton, John Buck and H. J. Hadds as conferees to select a Senatorial delegate. The delegates were instructed to support R. L. Johnson, Esq., as the choice of the county for Supreme Judge. The county nominating convention will be held on Monday, September 21st.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Editors of The Post:

Allow me to suggest the name of a gentleman, whom I with many more think, would make a most excellent candidate for District Attorney. His name is J. K. P. Duff, Esq. He is one of the best and purest of men and his Democracy is unquestioned. Let's nominate him.

North Side.

A very sensible proposition and a deserved tribute to a young, active and talented Democrat. We know of no one we would take more pleasure in supporting for that position.—Eds. Post.

ABOUT OUR TAXES.

THE GAZETTE'S CONFESSION AND WHAT A COTEMPORARY SAYS ABOUT IT—A CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS ON SUBURBAN TAXATION.

[From yesterday's Leader.]

A STORM-BROODING CONFESSION.

> The city assessments indicate a probability of being from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher than last year judging from the notices thus far delivered. The county taxes, while not uniform with last year, will be no higher on the average. We advise our City Hall people to frankly and fully explain the increase in the city taxes, if they would avoid a storm—Gazette.

We hate to anticipate the thunderbolt The Post is now forging out of this admission of the Gazette, and is preparing to launch to-morrow or next day at its readers, but really it is hard to pass, without remark, this frank confession of the Republican organ of the city. It simply means that the laborious efforts of that paper and the Dispatch during the last month or two to make it appear that the county taxes were to be diminished, and the city taxes not increased, under the new assessment, were merely persevered in, in order to affect the Republican nominating conventions. Those conventions being over, it is no longer necessary to keep up appearances, and now we are told that The Post's figures were *right;* that while the county taxes are not "increased much," the city taxes are well nigh *doubled*. The audacious presumption seems to be that as the election of the regular nominees is a sure thing, there is no harm in showing one's teeth and paying off old grudges "within the party" now, though it would have been treason to do so before. Will the people stand this, or will they at least not raise enough of a "storm" to scare the regulars of the city ring, and compel them, in self-defense, to explain this extraordinary and unpleasant result of equalization?

A writer in the Evening Telegraph discussing suburban taxation concludes an excellent article, as follows:

> In regard to this two-thirds tax rate, the authorities must abide by the old law until the Legislature supplies its place by something new; and this is not likely to be very soon, when the gross injustice of a full rate of city taxation in the rural districts is considered. These districts were forced into the city by fraud in the first place to afford foraging grounds for political jobbers and improvement contractors. The city government has already squandered many millions of dollars under pretense of providing water for these districts which have an abundantt supply of better water in their springs and wells than artificial water works can ever afford them, and the property owners are now being ruined with expensive improvement of streets of no public use or necessity, and the city is being involved in needless debts for all those portions of such improvements where the frontage is not of sufficient value to pay the expense; and now it is sought to impose full rates for fire taxes, and all other kinds of taxes, which are utterly useless to agricultural lands, however proper they may be, for built up city property, and thus to make the rural property surrounding the city tributary to maintain a reckless, profligate and extravagant administration of municipal affairs, with no corresponding benefits to those rural districts taxed for such purposes.

GEN. SHERMAN'S REMOVAL.

WHY THE GENERAL OF THE ARMY GOES TO ST. LOUIS—SOLDIERS MADE WORTHLESS—A CONSPICUOUS EXAMPLE AT THE CAPITAL.

[Chicago Post.]

Reporter—In the course of his remarks against the bill to reduce the army, Gen. Hurlbut said some strange things yesterday. He said you gave no orders to the army nowadays; that the Secretary of War did everything.

Gen Sherman—Well, everything he said was true. The Secretary of War does give all the orders. I suppose he thinks it is not necessary to consult me during these times of peace. Anyhow, he does not. He directs every movement of the army, and that without saying a word to me.

"Do you not protest?"

"No, I do not protest. I never protest."

"Is there any warrant of law for the Secretary's course?"

"None whatever. The act authorizing the President to appoint a General of the Army gave him power, as Commander-in-Chief, to select some officer to superintend and direct the army. Formerly the General did that work, but of late a practice has grown up for the

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF WAR

to give their orders direct. I suppose that the Secretary thinks the President, the Commander-in-Chief of the army, is right here, and he might as well take his orders direct from him as to have them come through me."

"You propose to remove your headquarters to St. Louis. Have these facts anything to do with the change?"

"Oh, well, I've always expected to make St. Louis my home. During the war I thought that I should go to St. Louis and settle down when my military career was ended. Now that Congress proposes to cut the army down to nothing, I see a gradual reduction that will bring the command below the dignity of my rank. I think I shall take advantage of the opportunity to do as I have long desired—settle down in St. Louis.

"There are other reasons assigned for the change, General?"

"Oh, yes. I have a great many other reasons."

"Has the course of the Secretary of War anything to do with it?"

GETTING OUT OF SIGHT OF IT.

"Well, I think perhaps when I get out there, I shall not see much of this thing. It will not be right under my eye and not quite so vexatious.

"You said a few moments ago that the officers and privates of the army were good men. Do you really believe so."

"Yes, sir. They are all good, brave men."

"The reason I had for asking, I hear it often charged that they are not so good as formerly."

"It is not true. They are active and efficient—as good an army as we have ever had."

"I have heard their private character much criticised. It is said they have lost much of that honor which in old times characterized the men of our army."

"That is not true. I know it is said so, and I think you gentlemen of the press have much to answer for in that respect; you have made this an era of scandal. A great many men of high rank are now believed to be corrupt, while they are really high-minded and honorable."

WHAT THE GENERAL IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR.

"I think you have no right to complain, General. I believe no newspaper has ever dared to utter a word against you."

"No. I have escaped. I have tried to avoid any possible chance to attach scandal to my name. Yet I have never asked any favor of the journalists, nor made any concession to them. I think that those men who have done so have made failures of it. I know some, I have some in my mind's eye now, who, during the war, tried to build up newspaper reputation, and I find they are the first to be hit by the papers."

HOW FRED. GRANT LOAFS IN WASHINGTON.

"And yet all of the strictures upon the army are not false? I think at this moment of a Lieutenant who has been lying about Washington for months, when he should have been with his regiment."

"I have no doubt of it. I don't want to know who he is, but I'll tell you how it comes about. That young man has an uncle or aunt interceding for him, and the influence is potential. To his ruin and utter demoralizalion he is given a leave of absense when he should be on the frontier."

"I judge you are unwilling to be responsible for such cases."

NOT EXACTLY.

The following statement of Harper's Weekly is by no means precisely true:

> "Within the past few months the Republicans have had the good sense and the courage to repeal the "salary grab act," for which though warmly supported by many Democrats, they must, as the majority, bear the responsibility."

This is only correct so far as regards the members of the two Houses of Congress; but as respects to the President it is entirely destitute of correctness. The salary grab was devised, lobbied for, and approved by him because it doubled his own pay; but in repealing that bill they have left the President's grab undiminished, although there were grave doubts respecting its constitutional validity; and they are going into the next election with the full responsibility of that act still resting upon them.—N. Y. Sun.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

The small-pox is in Wheatland township, Mercer county.

A terrific hail storm passed over Johnstown on Monday last.

R. T. Campbell, of East Mahoning, split from one chestnut tree 226 large size rails.

There are 145 bills of indictment for the June session, 1874, in the Courts of Fayette County.

Indiana has been in darkness for several days past in consequen ce of the explosion of a receiver at the gas works.

A fine vein of soft fossil ore has been opened near the foot of Brush mountain, at a point near Bell's Mills, in Blair county, Pa.

The residence of Dr. M. L. Miller, Brairsville, was recently burglarized of a lot of jewelry and a small sum of money while the family were asleep.

One night last week the barn of Jacob G. Rayman, Stony creek township, Somerset county, was consumed by fire. There was an insurance of $800 on the building.

The next annual fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society, will be held on their grounds in Beaver, September 29th and 30th and October 1s tand 2nd, 1874.

Mr. Joseph M'Pherrin, an old citizen of Greenville had his right hand severed from the wrist on Saturday last while brushing saw-dust from about circular saw.

A man named A. L. Keller, was run over by a train of coal cars on the S. & A. R. R. at Shenango, and had both his legs and his right arm severed from his body one day last week.

Citizens of Butler have already subscribed for $40,000 of the stock of the proposed narrow-guage railroad from that borough to Millerstown. The estimated cost of the road is $150,000.

A week or two since Mr Hiram G. Wood, in the neighborhood of Oak Forrest, Greene county, sheared a ewe lamb from his flock which clipped seven pounds and a quarter of fine, clean, well-washed wool.

A little daughter, eleven years old, of Mr. Phillip Pringle, of Jackson township, Cambria county, was thrown from a mule and trampled upon, a few days ago, one of her ears being torn off and her head otherwise mutilated.

The residence of William Kellerman, in Londonderry township, Bedford county, burned down on the night of the 5th inst. All the furniture and nearly every article in the house was burned. Loss $2,000.

On Tuesday morning last John G. Fisher, local editor of the Bedford Gazette, had the ankle bone of his right foot broken and also sustained a serious injury in the back from a log falling upon him while engaged at tearing down an old building.

On Sunday night last a building belonging to T. W. Mill near Dunbar station, Fayette county, was consumed by fire, together with a lot of farming utensils. The fire is thought to be the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Sillbaugh lost two valuable young horses near Bidwell, by their straying away from his farm in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, and getting upon the railroad in the cut just above a bridge, where they were caught and killed by the express.

The Indiana Democrat says: On Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock a terrible hail storm passed over a portion of Centre township, doing a great deal of damage to the growing crops. Hail stones fell as large as hens-eggs, and the ground in a short time was covered as with snow.

The Sharpsville Advertiser says: The workmen driving the soapstone entry in Pierce, Frampton & Co.'s coal mine struck the coal, 3 feet 3 inches thick, on last Friday night. The entry has been driven through the stone a distance of 150 yards, and it has taken six months to do the work, the men working double shift.

The Pittsburgh & Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company, at Ursina, Somerset county, propose the erection of a furnace at the earliest opportunity, and are now about to subject their vast possessions to a thorough search and examination, that the several seams of ore thereon, may be practically opened up and their comparative qualities determined.

Tuesday the new Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, erected at Meadville Pa., was dedicated. All the Grand Lodge officers from Philadelphia were present, and the ceremonies were conducted by Isaac A. Shepherd, Grand Master, assisted by the other officers of the Grand Lodge.

The revival in the coal trade along the Sharpsville & Oakland road has necessitated the placing of another train in the line, and it is reported that parties on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad have contracted to ship 200 cars of coal per day in excess of the amount shipped during the past six months.

MY FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.

I sadly miss them, day by day,
The loved ones who have passed away;
My heart in earnest, mournful tones
Calls for the dear departed ones.

Some were my friends in early years,
And shared my childish hopes and fears,
My schoolday friends, loved well and long,
But they have joined the Heavenly throng.

And some I only lately met,
Yet loved too well to e'er forget;
Like a sweet passing dream to me
Their memory must ever be.

My mother too has gone before,
And walks upon life's golden shore;
She lives the better life above
Within the land of light and love.

Mother, methinks thy home is far
Beyond each distant shining star;
We upward look with longing eyes,
But catch no glimpse of Paradise.

And yet 'tis sweet to think that thou
Art sometimes near us even now.
Who knows? Thy spirit oft may come
And hover o'er our earthly home.

My friends in Heaven! No doubt that ye
Seem dead to some, but not to me;
The clay may sleep beneath the sod,
The spirit lives at home with God.

To me ye are not half so dead
As some on earthly sod who tread,
Nor seek, nor scarcely wish to live
The life which Jesus died to give.

These are the dead, who live in sin,
And life eternal fail to win;
These are the dead, and they shall know
The "Second death" in all its woe.

O! may I never mourn again
For friends beyond the reach of pain;
The ties that bound us are not riven,
We'll love each other more in Heaven.

S. C.

Beaver Falls, June, 1874.

"TO THE QUEEN."

SIGNIFICANCE OF AN ENGLISH CUSTOM.

A London letter to the Tribune says: It may be worth while to explain to unwary Americans—if such there be—the true origin and significance of the blazonry which they will see over so many London shop-fronts. "Smith, Bootmaker. By special appointment to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales," does not mean that Smith is an intimate friend of his Royal Highness, any more than Jones, Breechesmaker to the Queen—a sign still or very recently to be seen—means that Her Majesty wears garments of that sort, whether by Jones or another. Nor does it necessarily mean, as the lately caught American is likely to suppose, that the Prince, after due trial, has fixed upon Smith as the man whose boots suit him best, and has therefore appointed him to be bootmaker unto himself. If you walk through Regent street, Bond street, and St. James street with this theory in your mind you will end with the conviction that the Prince must have several new pairs of boots daily, so great is the number of crispins who are crispins by special appointment. What really happens is this. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of these have each a steward or chamberlain—I really forget which is the functionary to whom the duty falls—in charge of each separate household. He it is who selects the tradesmen and pays (if anybody pays) the bills and keeps the accounts. To him comes the enterprising shopkeeper of some fashionable street with entreaty for the honor of being designated as shopkeeper by appointment. If he be respectable and of sufficient pretensions, the appointment will not be denied him. In some shape or other he will pay for the honor, and in some shape or other the honor will pay him. It does not follow that he will be employed to make or supply goods to the household in question, nor is it every tradesman or merchant who desires to. I was once told by a very eminent wine merchant that he had been asked to supply Marlborough House with wines, and had declined, simply because he could not afford to let his accounts run for three years. But the right to use the phrase is a valuable right. Londoners know perfectly well how little it means, and how easily it is got by anybody who chooses to pay, yet they like to deal with the royal tradesmen. They may have to pay a little more, but they are used to regarding royalty as an expensive luxury. I could tell you of a tailor, one of whose reception rooms is hung from ceiling to floor with framed certificates of his appointments as tailor to the royal families of all Europe, including some monarchs who are monarchs no longer, and some to whose present address it would not be easy to send a suit of clothes—Napoleon III., for instance—supposing him to require protection from colds.

LIFE AT AYACUCHO.

A Colombian traveler, says the Panama Star and Herald, gives the following account in a Bogota paper of what he saw last January in Ayacucho, near which the last great battle against the Spaniards was fought by the patriots under Sucre, about fifty years ago. The city has about thirty thousand inhabitants, the most of whom are poor and shiftless. The temperature is high in summer and agreeable in winter. The city is surrounded by hills in every direction; the streets are tortuous and narrow. All the houses are of old construction and none modern. All have arched ports and are blackened by smoke. The general aspect is that of gloom and melancholy. People do not meet in society nor visit each other. Every house is a convent complete, even its architecture is in keeping with the monotonous life of its inmates. No *pasos* or public walks exist. The policeman goes to sleep at his post without fear of being disturbed. There are thirty churches, though few are in good condition. The square is ample in size, and has a fountain in the centre, surrounded by an iron fence and four statues representing the seasons The markets abound in fruit, such as apples, peaches, pears and figs. The market women erect over their stalls, umbrellas of two and a half metres diameter, made of reeds and stuck in the ground. The Indian women dress in woolen, or gay colors, and may be seen walking through the streets and spinning cotton and woolen thread for their looms.

The language spoken is Quinchua, and is the same as was used in the time of Pizarro. These Indians address the sun as father and the moon as mother. They say Intitalta Lluccisimunna (our father the sun has risen); Quilla mama seccaycunna (our mother the moon has set). These Indians chiefly occupy themselves in fishing and hunting. Their weapons are the sling and the bow, which they use with admirable dexterity; the latter, with the arrow, is used to kill fish in the rivers. They worship the sun and moon, and regard the stars, which they call "colli," as the children of these two great luminaries.

Their mode of contracting marriage is quite curious. A month before the final ceremony takes place, the would-be bridegroom ties a string tightly round the forefinger of his intended. If on the eve of the wedding the string is found as tight as when first made, the marriage goes on; if it is found to be somewhat loose, there will be no marriage, as the Indian considers this a sign of tendency to infidelity. The wedding ceremony itself consists in that the Indian priest takes the point of the woolen plaid of the man and ties it to some part of the woman's dress. He then receives in the hand from the mouth of the man a quid of coco leaf that has been chewed, and a similar one from the woman. He places that chewed by the man in the mouth of the woman, and that of the woman in the mouth of the bridegroom. The pair are then considered man and wife.

About twenty leagues more to the interior there are various towns of wild Indians who have not yet been converted. Several missionaries tried it, but they never were heard of again.

A REMARKABLE "MAGNETIC CHAMBER" IN A CALIFORNIA CAVE.

The author of "Sinbad the Sailor's Adventures" must resign his laurels. One W. H. Stokes has been exploring a recently discovered cave near Pine Grove, Amador county, California, and writes to the Sutter Creek Independent an account of his investigations. Mr. Stokes vouches for the exact truth of his narrative in every particular, and we doubt not the reader will readily credit from the following specimen description from one of the chambers the party entered. After journeying for a mile and a quarter through the underground passages, Stokes and his party found themselves in a long, but rather narrow chamber, the walls of which are not limestone, but a yellowish-brown and black iron ore." This chamber beats Sinbad's magnetic mountain which drew all the nails from his ship, and thus caused it to fall to pieces, all hollow. Listen to Mr. Stokes: "Upon entering this chamber we noticed a most peculiar disturbance of the magnet; the needle constantly vibrating from side to side and frequently whirling round for a minute at a time with a velocity which rendered it invisible. We also experienced a singular sensation—a sort of chill appearing to commence at the back of the neck and extending to the very tips of our fingers and toes. As we advanced in this chamber we found these singular sensations to increase in intensity until it became almost unbearable. We venture on still farther, however, though it became evident that we could not long remain in this mysterious place. I omitted to mention that the walls and floor of this chamber, especially particular rocks therein contained, were highly magnetic, and became more so the farther we advanced toward the north. One of the party who carried a hatchet had it suddenly wrested from him by a magnetic rock near which he passed, and the combined strength of four of us was insufficient to detach it. A pocket-knife, which accidentally dropped to the floor, had to remain there, none of the party having sufficient strength in his fingers to pick it up. Mason, who had put on for the occasion a pair of miner's boots, the soles of which were filled with nails, could walk with difficulty, and happening to step upon a portion of the floor unusually magnetic he found himself suddenly affixed thereto, and unable to move. He was compelled to withdraw his feet from his boots and leave them there, tearing up his coat and wrapped the piece around his feet to protect them from being cut by the rocks. We had remained in this chamber about ten minutes, when suddenly the chilling sensation began to increase, the feeling being as if a cold and piercing wind was blowing upon us, and becoming each moment more intensely cold. We hastily retreated and soon reached, feeling more dead than alive, the large chamber containing the hot springs. We then retraced our steps along the twine, and in a couple of hours emerged from the cave."

THE QUEEN OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The new Queen of the Sandwich islands, says a letter writer, is a very attractive one, I think. I can't say what kind of a sensation she would create in Boston literary society, but to one accustomed to Hawaiian features and dusky skins she makes a very pleasing picture. She is about thirty-five years of age, a little above the average height, portly in person, and carries herself with a queenly dignity becoming her station, which dignity is entirely natural to her as it is to most of the Hawaiian women. She speaks so little English that she does not trust herself to use this language in company, so conversation is somewhat difficult; but her bright, pleasant, intelligent expression makes up for a great deal else. She had a reception of the ladies of Honolulu at the palace a few weeks ago, and her manners were worthy of any lady in the land, while her dress was simplicity itself, but rich enough to suit her rank. In her younger days she was nurse to the son of the present Queen Dowager, and was said to be very beautiful. It was then thought that Kalakaua lowered himself somewhat in marrying one below him in rank, but to my mind it was a very creditable thing, if he loved her, and I respect him all the more for it. I saw their majesties lately at a grand party given on board the Benecia, and on that occasion she looked a Queen of whom her husband might surely be proud.

A HOT PLACE.

According to the Virginia City Enterprise: The hottest place on the Comstock lode at the present time is in the south drift, running west, on the 1,900-foot level of the Savage mine. This drift, which is near the Hale and Norcross line, is now in a distance of eighty or ninety feet and the water spurting from the rock in its face shows a temperture 130 degrees Farenheit. Through the main north and south tunnel, from which this drift starts, there is a fine draught of air. A man standing in the mouth of the drift may extend his arms in such a way that the hand which is in the tunnel will be in a temperature of 45 degrees and that reaching back into the drift in a temperature of 120 degrees.

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Athol, Mass., has a school teacher who punishes offenders of either sex by compelling them to lie on the floor face downwards, with arms stretched out at right angles.

LOOKING BACK.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

I may live long, but some old days
Of dear, deep joy akin to pain—
Some suns that set on woodland ways
Will never rise for me again;
By shining sea, and glad, green shore
That frolic waves ran home to kiss,
Some words I heard that nevermore
Will thrill me with their mystic bliss.

O love! still throbs your living heart—
You have not crossed death's sullen tide,
A deeper deep holds us apart;
We were more near if you had died -
If you had died in those old days
When light was on the shining sea,
And all the fragrant woodland ways
Were paths of hope for you and me.

Dead leaves are in those wood'and ways—
Cold are the lips that used to kiss:
'Twere idle to recall those days.
Or sigh for all that vanished bliss!
Do you still wear your old-time grace,
And charm new loves with ancient wiles?
Could I but watch your faithless face,
I'd know the meaning of your smiles.

DRESS REFORM.

The "Radical Club" of Philadelphia held a meeting Wednesday, and two prominent advocates of dress reform delivered addresses on the subject of an abolition of the present mode of habiliments worn by the gentler sex. The ladies were dressed in the style adopted by some of the strong-minded women" of this country, viz: Loose breeches, fitting tight at the ankle; long cloak or coat of yellow duck, reaching nearly to the knee, very similar to the frock-coat worn by man. The ladies wore the hair reaching straight down the back. Mrs. Tillotson spoke at considerable length in support of the style of dress worn. She enumerated the many benefits to the health of the reform dress, and the injuries inflicted on woman's system by the present style. Mrs. Shephem followed in an interesting dissertation on the "Dress Reform." The lady spoke boldly in advocacy of a cultivation of physical strength in woman for which purpose the more healthy mode of dress should be adopted. And it is more healthy, for medical authority throughout the world declare the garments, worn by women are prejudicial to the health of the body, and consequently to the mind. The lady reformer enumerated the different articles of dress worn by women, and in each pointed out the separate injuries inflicted thereby. She particularly referred to the infamous practice of wearing corsets, which tended more to cramp the natural beauty and strength of the female form than many of the trivial causes against which all civilization is ever raising an inimical voice. She believed that women alone were to blame for the bodily pain they suffer, inflicted by the clothes they wear; for it is their slavish humility and desire to cater to the taste of sensuous men, and their innate vanity, which consoles them for their perpetual suffering, that makes them "rather bear those ills they have" than seek modes that partake of no pain, and substitute comfort for unquiet and agony. She also showed in clear argument, how the dress worn by women of the present generation conduced to the terrible habit of intemperance. The speaker closed in an eloquent manner, calling upon the sisters to adopt that style that is the most appropriate, proper, and best.

She was followed by Mrs. D. Pratt, endorsing the previous speaker's sentiments in regard to tight-lacing, which is detrimental to health and injurious to the proper and necessary circulation of the blood through the human body. Mrs. Pratt favored the reform in dress, though she did not entirely agree with the lady-visitors present in their extreme views. The venerable Lucretia Mott spoke in an interesting manner on the subject. She was followed by Mrs. Burns, Miss Carrie Burnham and Messrs. Bruni, Burns, McAdams, Hughes, Clark, Maury, Speer and others. A vote of thanks was unanimously tendered to the ladies of the Dress-reform Association.

THE DONATIONS OF MR. LICK.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

The magnificent gifts of Mr. Lick recall to mind the donations of other generous Americans. George Peabody stands justly at the head of these. He gave to various educational institutions, and to various scientific and literary objects $50,200,000, to charities $8,680, 000, and to relatives during his lifetime $1,500,000.

Peter Cooper erected and endowed Cooper Institute in New York City, and also endowed a university.

Daniel Drew gave $1,000,000 to the Methodist Theological Institute, Madison, New Jersey.

Vanderbilt gave $500,000 to Nashville Theological Seminary.

Vassar gave to the college which bears his name $500,000 in money and a large amount of real estate.

The estate of Stephen Girard at the time of death amounted to $9,000,000. He willed $110,000, in sums of 10,000 to 30,000 for various institutions in Philadelphia; $500,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the improvement of its its streets; $300,000 to the State of Pennsylvania for the improvement of canal navigation in that State; a large amount of real estate to the city of New Orleans; some small bequests to relatives, and $2,000,000 and residue of estate to found the Girard College.

A CURIOUS STORY OF RECOVERING A LOST VOICE.

The Springfield Republican tells a curious story of the way in which A. B. Leonard, a dumb man, at Southbridge, Massachusetts, recently recovered his voice, which he lost about a year ago, after an attack of cerebro-spinal menigitis. A few mornings ago he was awakened about four o'clock by a sense of oppression and faintness. He became conscious enough to understand that gas was escaping from a coal stove, and that he would soon die unless he could get to fresh air; so, after many falls and tumbles he gained the outside door, when he fainted, but was soon aroused by the lapping and tugging of a faithful Newfoundland dog. Then the thought came to him that his wife and child were in the house, and though he had not spoken for months he called loudly for help, his cries, united with the howls of the dog, soon rousing a neighbor, to whom he told his troubles, and again fainted and was insensible for two hours. On recovering he was unable to talk, but the doctor on hearing the case ordered him to visit the gas house and breathe the air in the purifying room. After spending an hour and a half there he could talk in a whisper, and since then has gained the perfect use of his voice.

THE COMING AGE.

On this subject and especially as it is suggested by the possible exhaustion of the coal fields and the consequent decline of England, the Saturday Review fancifully remarks:

"There are changes beyond the power of man to arrest, and, long before our planet has dropped into the sun, it will have become an unsuitable abode for civilized beings. Probably the most highly organized animals would be the first to feel the change, and would slowly depart from the scene, to leave the world in its second childhood, and allow the 'monstrous eft," who was once its ruler, to resume his old pre-eminence. Before that happens, however, it would be as well to prepare ourselves for the coming event. The last age of man need not be merely a repetition of his barbarous infancy. Some of the lessons which he has learnt might enable him to decline with dignity, and to grow weak without becoming ferocious. There might be consolations in the old age of the race. Our remote descendants will indeed have many causes for humility. In their time the material advantages of civilization will have disappeared. They will preserve a railway engine or a fragment of telegraphic wire as mysterious implements which had a meaning to the ancients: and will visit with reverence the mouths of those huge caverns from which the extinct mineral was formerly extracted for purposes of fuel. Possibly, indeed, some of our machines will be invested with superstitious awe; for superstition, even of a degraded kind, is a growth which has not yet been extirpated, and which may possibly be expected to put forth new developments as the intellect grows weaker.

"For not only mechanical contrivances, but the intellectual achievements of our day, will become unintelligible as the vigor of the race declines. In the museums of that day there will be preserved specimens of examination papers, and men will tell each other with wonder that in distant ages not only the most learned, but even lads who were plucked at the Universities, were able to understand those mysterious symbols. As the impulse which formerly created the fine arts declines, our descendants will be reduced first to merely mechanical imitation, and then, abandoning even that attempt, will be content to admire such relics as they are able to preserve. In those days radicals and conservatives will change places. Men of a sanguine temperament will hope that it may still be possible to keep alive for a few generations the arts and the political and philosophical theories bequeathed by a more vigorous race; whilst the despondent and melancholy will acquiesce in changes from which it will be generally recognized that no real improvement can be anticipated. War, it may be hoped will be discouraged, because the hot passions, characteristic of youthful development will grow gradually weaker, and the wisest statesmen will admit that the nearest approach to stagnation is the greatest blessing which can be anticipated."

THE STOLEN DIAMONDS—THE WOMAN'S STORY.

[Galignani's Messenger.]

A reporter of the Gaulois has just interviewed at the Grand Hotel, Paris, Miss Feenix Blackford, the heroine in the affair of the robbery of diamonds by the Grand Duke Nicholas from his mother. That journal says:

She is slight and graceful in stature like a person of good family; not pretty, but attractive. Unfortunately, her teeth have not the lustre of the pearls in her casket. In her conversation she calls the Grand Duchess Constantine "My mother-in-law." She declares that the only jewels abstracted by the Grand Duke was a decoration of diamonds and emeralds which adorned the breast of one of the portraits of St. Nicholas, which wealthy families in Russia cover with gems. It was taken by an aide-de-camp of His Highness to the Mont-de-Piete, which obliged him to break it up before lending 2,700 roubles on it. That occurred a few days before the departure of the Colonel for the Khiva expedition. The unfortunate officer was thrown into prison, and then only were the police convinced that the frequent robberies at the Marble Palace had been committed by the Grand Duke Nicholas.

"And where you arrested?" I asked.

"Yes, and passed a week in the palace of Count Tropoff, Minister of Police."

"With the diamonds?"

"Oh, no; the Grand Duke had warned me on the previous evening, and I had deposited my papers and jewels at the American Legation, where the police were able to convince themselves that none of them belonged to my mother-in-law."

Miss Feenix declared that everything was restored to her when she was conducted to the frontier.

"I was treated quite as a Queen," she said, "and had an escort."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; but only a small one—two gendarmes."

AN ENEMY TO THE ROSES.

[Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman.]

A new enemy to the rose in the shape of a small black bug, about the size of the Colorado potato bug, has made its appearance in the flower gardens of Franklin and Woodford counties, which, if not checked, bids fair to destroy all the roses. Col. J. W. Tate of this city, whose attention was first called to its depredations at Mrs. Hawkins', in Woodford, a day or two since collected a number of live specimens of this vermin in a vial, which may be seen at this office. From him we learn that they do their work of destruction entirely at night. Making their appearance a little after dark, from no one knows where, they go at once for the rosebuds and the full and half-blown roses; bore through and through them from the sides and base; and, the next morning, the ground around the bush is literally covered with the blighted petals and leaves of the once beautiful roses, while not a single bug is anywhere to be seen—having all disappeared at daylight or before as mysteriously as they came. The live specimens in the vial generally remain very quiet until placed in the sun, when they begin to crawl and surge about as if stirred up with a large pole. Though nearly the same size with the potato bugs, they are not striped like those pests, but are generally black, with a slight, dim looking speck, or streak of gold in the centre of their backs.

TWO NEW SONNETS FROM ROSSETTI.

THAMES VALLEY SONNETS.

I.—WINTER

How large that thrush looks on the bare thorn tree!
A Swarm of such, thee little months ago,
Had hidden in the leaves and let none know
Save by the outburst of their minstrelsy.
A white flake here and there—a snow-lily
Of last night's frost—our naked flower-beds held;
And for a rose-flower on the darkling mould
The hungry redbreast gleams. No bloom, no bee.

The current shudders to its ice-bound sedge:
Nipped in their bath, the stark reeds one by one
Flash each its clinging diamond in the sun;
'Neath winds which for this Winter's sovereign pledge
Shall curb great king-masts to the ocean's edge
And leave memorial forests kings o'erthrown.

II.—SPRING.

Soft-littered is the new-year's lambing-fold,
And in the hollowed haystack as its side
The shepherd lies o'nights now, wakeful-eyed
At the ewe's traviling call though the dark cold.
The young rooks cheep 'mid the thick caw o' the old:
And near unpeopled stream-sides, on the ground
By her spring-cry the moorhen's nest is found,
Where the drained flood-lands flaunt their marigold

Chill are the gusts to which the pastures cower,
And chill the current where the young reeds stand
As green and close as the young wheat on land:
Yet here the cockoo and the cockoo flower
Plight to the heart Springs perfect imminent hour,
Whose breath shall soothe you like your dear one's hand.

DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

THE TONG-KING MASSACRES.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF CHINESE CHRISTIANS—THE FLIGHT OF AN ARCHBISHOP.

The French periodical, Missions Catholiques, gives us the first authentic and detailed narrative of the recent massacre of Roman Catholic native converts in China to which we have already briefly alluded. The account, as translated for the London Tablet, relates that the massacre broke out on the 25th of February, when the "literates," as the persecuting party is called, opened the campaign by beheading two men in the service of Pere Doare and a Christian, whom they then threw into the river. The same day they burnt the three villages of Trun Lam, Nio-Vinh and Bau Tach, and massacred the inhabitants that were in them. Those who succeeded in escaping to the woods were hunted down with hounds, brought back and killed on the following days. The river was covered over with bodies floating down it from the side of Lareg. At that time the murderers were massacreing the Christians of the parish of Hoiven, and were burning their villages. Those who took refuge in the cliffs of the neighborhood were hunted down and burnt alive. The grand mandarin of justice was at the market of Sa-Nam with 800 soldiers, but remained an inactive spectator of the massacre of the Christians Nam-Duong, only a few of whom were able to escape. . . .

The literates who were the heads of the militia appointed to massacre the Christians, say that the work of extermination, carried out under the eyes of the mandarins, was concerted between the Court and the literates; and was done in reprisal for recent events. The mandarins have just received orders from the Court not to employ any other means save those of persuasion to stop the murderers in their career.

One of the chiefs who had just caused two Christians to be murdered on the high road, went on the parade before the Governor of the citadel, by whom he was dismissed with honor. On his return twenty women or children fell under the swords of this man and his followers. He had just come from offering sacrifice to the goddess of Prostitution, to whom a famous temple that stands near the road is dedicated.

In several localities they take an entire family, father, mother and children, bind them together with bamboos, and then fling the bundle of living humanity into the waves. First, however, they take care to cut off the man's head. The multitude of dead bodies thus fastened togethered in groups of from eight to ten blocks up the principal river; but, to the great surprise of everybody, does not send forth any bad smell.

There are, then, five parishes, containing nearly 10,000 Christians, which have to be blotted out of the mission, namely, Lang, Thank-Huyen, Nam-Duong, Hoy-Yen and Doreg-Thank. Many of the victims died in the midst of flames.

A village of more than 400 Christians was attacked by the literates and soon became a prey to the flames. Amongst these 400 Christians there were 120, more or less, who succeeded in saving themselves by taking refuge in a large village near by. The remainder—about 300—were nearly all massacred.

Two small villages of Christians, situated two hours' walk from the place at which I then was, were hemmed in by the pagans. The mayor visited each house, numbered the Christain, and forbade them, under threat of most severe punishment, to go out of doors. A few of the christain women attempted to go to the market to keep themselves from starving. They never returned. Some pagan women that went with them say that the Christain women were captured and beheaded. Two men from one of these villages hazarded a flight during the night; they crossed the great river by swimming, and came to me to tell their misfortunes. Alas! writes Archbishop Gauthier, from whose letters this information is chiefly derived.

"I could do nothing but weep with them, being unable to do anything to succor them. Two or three days afterwards I learnt that all the men in that village had their heads cut off, but the women and children were spared. And as their houses were intermingled with those of the pagans, it was forbidden to burn them down.

"I now understood the extent of the danger that threatened myself and the village in which I was living. I never ceased hearing confessions to prepare for death, for everybody was expecting to be killed. Those dear Christians were fully resolved to obey the holy will of God and to shed their blood to obtain the conversion of their murderers. Sometimes in fear lest they should not have time to make their confessions separately, they hurried to me in large numbers, and falling on their knees before me, cried out:

"Father, Father, give us a general absolution; the wicked are at hand; we are going to be killed."

"They were pale and disordered in appearance, and shedding floods of tears. I was overcome with grief, and was scarcely able to say a few words to console them, and to encourage them to suffer."

"Father, Father (again they said to me,) we are resolved to die for God and Religion. Pray for us that the sacrifice of our lives may be pleasing to Our Lord."

"When the half of the village had taken flight I resolved to go on board a vessel and get away. Tempest overtook us two leagues out at sea.

"To die amidst the waves or by the sword of the persecutors," said I, to the Christians who were with me in the vessel; 'what signifies it after all, provided that the will of God be done? Let us go back to the harbor, and let us place ourselves in the hands of the Most Blessed Virgin."

"This was on the evening of the 12th of March."

The archbishop, with about eighty fugitives, escaped to the harbor of Giante, the southern point of the Mission, and at last accounts were about to pursue their flight to Salgen. The extermination of the Christians is the declared object of the persecutors.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

The N. Y. Tribune gives something of the early career of the damsel, now in possession of the diamonds stolen by a nephew of the Czar.

Not many years ago a clergyman of one of the strictest of sects in a neighboring city—a man eminent for his piety and learning—had a daughter, a girl of unusual beauty and charm of manner. Much of the story tells itself in those facts. The child was no doubt carefully taught and tenderly loved. Father and mother gave her to the Lord; mother and father, too, as the wisest of fathers and mothers will do, were secretly glad of her beauty, and prophesied a fairer future for her from it. Why should they not? The world has no future fairer than that before a woman, young and good and beautiful. There is no scepter with rule so absolute and sure as rose-tinted cheek and brilliant eye—no royalty that gives so prompt and keen a pleasure to its possessor. When it belongs to a woman in a happy home, where she is faithfully loved, and from which she looks up faithfully from her daily work for Him to an unseen Father and Helper, it matters little whether the home be rich or poor. Her happiness is founded on a rock. This girl went into a home, where she was, we have every reason to believe, loved and guarded from temptation. How temptation came first, or how she fell is not worth the telling now, even if any know. It is enough to say that, with the teaching of her youth and her father's prayers before her, she chose a brilliant life of profligacy and crime, married and was divorced once or twice, dragged into the courts the men whom she alleged had wronged her, was known in this city and many others as a woman of exceptional charm and power, which was never exerted to a good end, carried her charm and reputation to Europe, and finally, having cozened a boy, the nephew of the Czar, to his undoing, ran away to Paris with the jewels he had stolen, and is there now. The whole story of the fair women makes a romance as brilliant and dramatic as ever fell from the pen of a French novelist, her beauty has made itself felt in many countries; she has grasped at different times power and position.

We have no wish to dull the dramatic story into a tedious sermon. But what is the end of it after all? What are the wages which to-day she finds she has been paid? The reputation over all the world of a thief and a Magdalen, and the stolen jewels in her hand. We have no intention to join in the hue and cry. God knows what claims she has for mercy. We only wish to say, there are the wages, and none better are ever paid for for such service. No matter how fair the promise of sin, the score at the last foots up the same.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S DREAM AS TOLD BY DICKENS.

I dined with Charles Sumner last Sunday against my rule, and as I had stipulated for no party Mr. Secretary Stanton was the only other guest besides his own secretary. Stanton is a man with a very remarkable memory and extraordinarily familiar with my books. He and Sumner having been the first two public men at the dying President's bedside, and having remained with him until he breathed his last, we fell into a very interesting conversation after dinner, when, each of them giving his own narrative separately, the usual discrepancies about details of time were observable. Then Mr. Stanton told me a curious little story, which will form the remainder of this short letter. On the afternoon of the day on which the President was shot there was a Cabinet Council, at which he presided. Mr. Stanton being at the time Commander-in-Chief of the Northern troops that were concentrated about here, arrived rather late—indeed they were waiting for him, and on his entering the room the President broke off in something he was saying, and remarked: "Let us proceed to business, gentlemen." Mr. Stanton then noticed with great surprise, that the President sat with an air of dignity in his chair, instead of rolling about in the most ungainly attitudes, as his invariable custom was, and that instead of telling irrelevant or questionable stories he was grave and calm, and quite a different man. Mr. Stanton, on leaving the council with the Attorney-General said to him: "That is the most satisfactory Cabinet meeting I have attended for many a long day. What an extraordinary change in Mr. Lincoln!" The Attorney-General replied, "We all saw that before you came in. While we were waiting for you, he said, with his chin down on his breast, "Gentlemen, something very extraordinary is going to happen, and that very soon," To which the Attorney-General had observed "Something good, sir I hope." When the President answered, very gravely, "I don't know, I don't know; but it will happen, and shortly, too," As they were all impressed by his manner, the Attorney-General took him up again, "Have you received any information, sir, not yet disclosed to us?" "No," answered the President, "but I have had a dream, and I have now had the same dream three times—once on the night preceding the battle of Bull Run; once on the night preceeding such another" (naming a battle also not favorable to the North.) His chin sunk on his breast again, and he sat reflecting. "Might one ask the nature of this dream, sir?" said the Attorney-General: "Well," replied the President, without turning his head or changing his attitude, "I am on a great, broad, rolling river, and I am in a boat—and I drift and I drift—but this is not business," suddenly raising his face and looking round the table as Mr. Stanton entered, "Let up proceed to business, gentlemen." Mr. Stanton and the Attorney-General said, as they walked on together it would be curious to notice whether anything ensued on this; and they agreed to notice. He was shot that night.[—Foister's Life of Dickens.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Prime's house, at Huntington, Long Island, was struck by lightning a few days ago. It had two lightning rods.

An effort is being made in London to do away with the rule which prescribes all colors but black and white for evening dress for men.

The farmers in Illinois are importing Norman horses. The animals are heavily built, and are specially adapted for agricultural purposes.

A Mother advised her daughter to oil her hair, and fainted flat away when that damsel replied: "Oh, no, ma; it spoils the gentlemen's vests."

It may be consoling to know that Father Secchi, the Italian astronomer, has discovered that the temperature of the sun's surface is 580, 648 degrees, Fahrenheit.

According to the Washington Star it costs the country about $36 per day during the heated term to supply the House of Representatives with iced tea and lemonade.

A child having been run over and killed on a Baltimore street railroad while a car-driver was making change for a passenger, the Slawson box has been removed from the street cars of that city and conductors have been put on.

A Widow lady of Washington Territory, but recently bereaved, lately visited Stellacoom to buy a wedding outfit for her second marriage, and among other necessary articles she ordered a neat tombstone for her defunct husband.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie, on the occasion of the visit of the Czar to Chiselhurst, wore a long black dress ornamented with puffs of white crape, which were veiled by black lace. A black lace veil fell from her head over her shoulders.

An innocent hint.—Auntie: "What is Nellie's nose for?" Nellie (doubtfully)—"To smell with." Auntie—"And what is Nellie's mouth for?" Nellie (cautiously)— "To eat with." Auntie—"And what are Nellies ears for?" Nellie (confidently)—"Earrings.

Laconic funeral oration by an Arkansas poker player: "Gentlemen, my partner never killed a man unless he thought he had a reason for it, and when he stocked the cards it was done in the prettiest way you ever saw. I'll shoot the man that says he hasn't gone to heaven."

Queen Victoria, it is again asserted, will visit Berlin in August next. She was last on the Continent in 1868, when she spent some time at Lucerne. In 1863 she made a tour through Germany. In 1858 she visited Berlin with the Prince Consort. She was also in Germany in 1845.

A New Orleans boy fell from a roof and was picked up dead. A physician connected a strong battery with the body, just above the ribs, air was forced down the mouth with a pair of bellows, and the boy is at present acting as clerk in a grocery store.

Isaac G. Pearson, a prominent business man in New York, died recently in his 84th year. A peculiar domestic occurrence in his family was the marriage of his three daughters to brothers, who were sons of James K. Paulding, Secretary of War under President Van Buren.

Mr. Michael Bouvier, a well-known and venerable citizen of Philadelphia, died at his residence on Broad street, on Tuesday, aged 84 years. He was for many years engaged in the furniture business; was also a member of the Masonic order and for many years treasurer of Lodge 51.

At Hartford, recently, George Greenleaf and Henry C. Buchanan were playing at foot-ball, and both ran to catch the ball, when a collision took place, in which Greenleaf had his jaw broken and several teeth knocked out, and Buchanan was also dangerously hurt.

Hodges, superintendent of tree-planting for the St. Paul and Pacific Railway company, reports over 4,000,000 trees planted along the lines of that company since he commenced work in the spring of last year. Less than 3 per cent. have failed, and the rest are doing well. The prairie farmers along the lines are generally following the example.

"G. B. S." a leading advocate of woman suffrage in Michigan, takes serious exception to the Senate Civil-Rights bill, because it requires that colored persons shall be admitted to public places on an equality with white persons, while it permits hotel-keepers to continue to exclude from their houses "women, if strangers and unattended."

The Cremation Society of Zurich, which numbers six hundred members, has met with such support that it intends offering a prize for the best method of cremation. It is to be understood that methods will only be considered which have been found practicable by actual experiments. Professor Reclam, of Leipzig, has consented to deliver a lecture on his proposed mode of procedure in the burning of corpses.

There were twenty-three splendid turnouts at the recent meeting of the Four-in-hand Club in London, each member present driving a coach and four horses estimated at not less than 500 pounds, exclusive of the passengers. The Duke of Beaufort, the President of the club, with Lady Blanche Somerset by his side, led the way, as the procession passed through Hyde Park, where its progress was watched by large crowds. Many of the teams belonged to well-known noblemen.

From what we hear Sartoris was not a worthy mate for the daughter of our ruler, but she had abiding confidence, and, like Naomi, she has gone forth with him into a strange land under foreign skies, saying in her simple, trusting, womanly faith, "Whithersoever thou goest I will go; thy people shall be my people, thy country my country, and thy God my God." We will hope the end may be well, but the friends of both parties have serious misgivings. There were many funny incidents connected with the invitations. Scores of people, among the number four or five who have entertained the young couple, had elegant dresses made and were in readiness, but were not called to the feast. The Diplomatic Corps are disgusted and consider us a very ignorant people. Members and Senators fairly howled, or rather their wives and daughters did, and two-thirds of Washington's social world views the wedding through green glasses.—[Wash. Letter.

Weekly Post.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, June 20, 1874

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

The following arrangements adopted by the Democratic County Committee on Saturday, June 6, 1874 for holding the conventions are published for the information of those interested.

Resolved—1st—That a convention to be composed of two delegates from each election precinct in the county, said delegates to be elected on

SATURDAY, JUNE 20TH,

at the usual hours for holding primary meetings, be called to meet in convention at the Court House on

TUESDAY, JUNE 23RD,

at 10 o'clock a. m. to nominate one candidate for Judge of the Orphans Court; one candidate for District Attorney; one candidate for Assistant District Attorney; one candidate for County Commissioner and one candidate for Director of the Poor. And after having nominated the said officers and transacted such other business as may properly come before them the delegates composing said conventions, shall separate and form two conventions. The delegates representing the districts composing the 22nd Congressional district to be one convention and shall nominate a candidate for Congress from said District. And those representing the Districts composing the 23rd Congressional District to form another convention and shall nominate a candidate for Congress from said District.

Second—That a convention be called to meet on the 24th day of June 1874 at 10 o'clock A. M. to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the Forty-Second district, as follows; The city of Allegheny, the boroughs of Bellview, Sewickley, and the townships of Reserve, Killbuck and Ohio, will meet, at City Hall, Allegheny, to nominate one candidate for State Senator and elect one Senatorial delegate to State Convention.

Third—That a convention be called to meet at the Court House on the 24th day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. to be composed of one delegate from each election district of the Fifteenth to the Twenty-second wards inclusive, and the Thirty-seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, the several wards of the boroughs of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Tarentum, Millvale, Verona, Etna, Sharpsburg, and the townships of Leet, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, McCandless' East and West Deer, Shaler, Fawn, Elizabeth, Wilkins, Patton, North and South Versailles, Pine Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Lincoln, Forward and Sewickley, to nominate a candidate for State Senator and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Fourth. That a convention be called to meet at 10 o'clock at Sailesbury Hall, Birmingham, the 24th day of June 1874, to be composed of one delegate from each election district of the Forty-fifth Senatorial district as follows: The Twenty-fourth to the Thirty-sixth wards, inclusive, of the city of Pittsburgh, and the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers, Mansfield, the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chartiers, Findly, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Scott and Stowe, to nominate one candidate for State Senator, and elect one Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

Fifth. That a convention be called to meet at 10 clock at the Court House on the 24th day of June, 1874, to be composed of one delegate from each election district from the first to the fifteenth ward inclusive and the 23rd ward of the City of Pittsburgh to nominate a Senatorial delegate to the State Convention from the 43rd Senatorial district.

Sixth. That there be a convention called to meet at 7 o'clock P. M. at City Hall Allegheny on the 24th day of June 1874 to be composed of—One delegate from each election district in the city of Allegheny; will meet to nominate three candidates for Assembly and elect three representative delegates to the State Convention.

Seventh. That there be a convention called to meet at 7 o'clock P. M., at the Court House on the 24 day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of the city of Pittsburgh to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two representative delegates to State Convention.

Eighth. That there be a convention called to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M at the Ralston School-house 9th ward on the 24 day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth wards of the city of Pittsburgh; to nominate one candidate for Assembly, and elect one Representative delegate to the State Convention.

Ninth. That there be a convention called to meet at 10 o'clock at Select Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, on the 24th day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from each of the election districts in the Eleventh ward, the Thirteenth to and including the Thirty-seventh wards of this city of Pittsburgh, to nominate four candidates for Assembly and elect four representative delegates to the State Convention.

Tenth. That there be a convention called to meet at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court House on the 24th day of June 1874 to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the several wards of the borough of McKeesport, the boroughs of Braddock, Elizabeth, Tarentum, Millvale, Verona, Etna, Sharpsburg, Sewickley, and Bellevue, and the townships of Leet, Plum, Penn, Elizabeth, Franklin, Ross, McCandless, East and West Deer, Shaler, Fawn, Elizabeth, Wilkins, Patton, North and South Versailles, Fine, Indiana, Richland, Hampton, Marshall, Harrison, Lincoln, Forward, Kilbuck, Ohio, Reserve and Sewickly two candidates for Assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

Eleventh. That there be a convention called to meet at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court-house on the 24th day of June, 1874, to be composed of one delegate from each election district in the boroughs of West Elizabeth, Chartiers and Mansfield, and the townships of Mifflin, Robinson, Moon, Baldwin, Upper and Lower St. Clair, North and South Fayette, Neville, Jefferson, Chastiers, Findley, Snowden, Crescent, Union, Stowe and Scott, to nominate two candidates for Assembly and elect two Representative delegates to the State Convention.

The delegates to the Senatorial and Legislative Conventions will be chosen at the same time and place as the delegates to the county convention.

By order of the Committee.

S. F. PATTERSON,
CHAIRMAN PRO. TEM.
M. F. CASSIDAY, Secretary.

IT is a noticeable fact that every Democrat in the House voted against the Conference Currency Report on Saturday.

IF you do not want to devote all your property to the Ring, vote for honest men and turn the thieves out of power.

ELSEWHERE we publish some interesting extracts from the remarks of Hon. Hiester Clymer on the subject of free banking and currency.

MANY thousands of dollars levied upon the people in shape of taxes goes into the pockets of the Ring newspapers which are hired to mislead and deceive the people.

THE Christian soldier, O. O. Howard, has sold his residence in Washington for $32,000. That ought to help him for awhile and his friends should cease asking contributions from the colored people.

GRANT, it is asserted, wants a few copies of THE POST containing unanswerable reasons why the Constitution of the United States should be amended so as to allow our foreign born citizens to become eligible to the Presidency. It is thought he has his eye on Tom Murphy, an Irishman, and Senator Jones, a Welshman, for the succession.

FINALLY.

The Gazette yesterday has an article, containing the usual number of epithets, in which it denies that it ever claimed that there was to be a reduction of the taxes in the city, and insists that what it had reference to was a reduction of the county tax. Now as a finality in this matter we propose to publish every word that the Gazette said on the subject, and then leave it to the intelligent reader, whether the fair inference to be drawn is not that there was to be a reduction of taxes in the city.

We quote from the Gazette of the 18th of May. In its issue of that day it published a table of the tax levies in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, on its local page, with the following, and no other introduction:

> We give below a table of the amount of taxes levied by wards for the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the year 1873 and '74. The list is incomplete by six wards, four in Pittsburgh and two in Allegheny.

This makes no reference whatever to county taxes, but conveyed but a single idea and that was the figures that followed represented the total taxes in the two cities. Upon the editorial page of the same issue of the Gazette appeared the following article which we quote entire:

> THE POST had its say about the taxes, before the figures were actually compiled. In another column, however, we give in part, what we promised. It will be seen by referring to these, that the taxes in a majority of the wards, are reduced as compared with last year. There, being four wards in which no comparison is made, we cannot aggregate the result. But what is given is enough to show that all THE POST has said about an enormous increase of taxes is simply false. The subject is now entirely removed from wild assertion, such as THE POST has been indulging in so long. Further reports will only intensify the evidence of bad faith or rather the immorality to THE POST, in making declarations which were simply untrue. We commend the figures, to all who may be interested.

This was all that the Gazette said about this matter, and it dare not say we have omitted one word. This affirms that THE POST lied when it said that the taxes would be doubled in the city for 1874, and was published, as the Gazette, asserts for the purpose of showing that the taxes would be "reduced as compared with last year." Every one who read the Gazette understood it to mean this, and on the day of its appearance, not less than one hundred of our large taxpayers, the most of them Republicans, called our attention to the Gazette's table and told us that they understood it to mean a reduction, and we know of a number of them who could not be convinced that the Gazette was wrong until they went to pay their taxes, when instead of a reduction, they discovered an increase of about 165 per cent.

What we claimed from the beginning may be briefly summed up. We said that under the Ring assessment the taxes for 1874 would be more than double what they were in 1873, and that the millage, exclusive of business tax, would be about 14 mills. These statements the Gazette denounced as lies, and specimens of our "immorality." We stated at the time that we gave the Controller's official figures, and the Gazette itself has been forced to admit that we were right—that the taxes have been doubled, and in some cases more than doubled, and yet it has neither the decency nor the manliness to retract any of the foul mouthings it has been indulging in since the beginning of May, and all because we told the people what their taxes were going to be.

We had been led to believe that the editor of the Gazette was more of a knave than a fool in this matter. But we are happy to say that we have just been put in possession of facts that clear him of the charge of knavery in this behalf; that is so far as the table of taxes published in the Gazette on the 18th of May, is concerned. It was shown to him by a member of the local staff of the Gazette, and the editor very readily and very naturally fell into the mistake that it included all the taxes to be levied upon the people of the city. He immediately seized upon this opportunity to assail THE POST and assert that there was to be a reduction instead of an increase of taxes. When we exposed his blunder he refused for a long time to believe that our exposure was true, and not until he was informed by the authorities themselves that THE POST'S figures were correct beyond all question, did he get his eyes open to the silly blunder he had made. Of course he hesitates about acknowledging himself to be an ass, and we can hardly expect it. But he might partially redeem his credit, if, for the future, he would keep his mouth shut upon subjects that he does not and cannot understand.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER'S MISTAKE.

We have been very much amused by reading a column editorial in Monday's Cincinnati Enquirer devoted to the THE POST'S position with regard to the finances. The only fault that we have to find with the Enquirer is, that it wholly misunderstands our position with regard to the finances. There is not such a wide difference between us after all, and if the Enquirer would only reflect coolly upon the matter, it would find that THE POST believes in 1874, as it did in 1868, that if greenbacks are good enough for the laboring man they are good enough for the bondholder.

We don't fancy that we shall ever go back upon that proposition. In 1868 we stood side by side with the Enquirer, and demanded that greenbacks should be made as good as gold, and we claimed that there was only one way to do it, and that was to pay off the 5-20 bonds with them according to contract. The Enquirer held precisely the same views, and advanced many unanswerable arguments to show that it was simply a crime against the producing classes to compel them to accept as money for their labor and products what the bondholder refused to take for his bonds, bought at a discount perfectly ruinous to the government and the taxpayer. In short, we, in concert with the Enquirer, insisted that there was only one way to make greenbacks as good as gold, and that was to compel the holders of the 5-20s to take them in payment of their bonds.

Well, in 1868, we went before the country with that plank in our platform, and the people did a very foolish and a very evil thing for themselves by voting it down, and electing an Administration that was pledged to a proposition which declared that paper money was good enough for the masses, but that the bondholder was entitled to gold. This became the fixed policy of the Administration, after which there only remained one thing for the people to do, or secure to themselves, and that was to see that the paper they were compelled to take was made redeemable in gold, and therefore as good as gold. Had the 5-20 bonds been made payable in greenbacks, we would have been upon a sound specie basis long ago, but having been defeated in that attempt, we are in favor of the next best thing, and that is to make the greenbacks redeemable in gold, and that will put the farmer who has a hundred dollar greenback upon a par with the bondholder who has a thousand dollar bond. It strikes us that almost any one can understand the justice of that proposition.

There is no necessity of having either contraction or inflation to reach just this state of case. The government promises to pay the face of each greenback, and has been making that promise for the last thirteen years. The greenbacks are the forced loans upon the people, and yet the laborer who was forced to loan his little pittance to the government, if he goes to that government and asks his loan to be paid is turned away without anything, while the bondholder, who had his choice about making the loan, goes to the same government and obtains gold for the promise to pay that he holds. The injustice of the thing is too apparent to require discussion. There are tens of thousands of dead men whose bones moulder upon the countless battle fields, who gave up their lives at the rate of $13 per month, and had to take, by themselves, or their widows and children, these very forced loans, called greenbacks, in payment for their blood. Is it not about time that these claims received some sort of respectful recognition? We remember that six years ago the Enquirer was one of the most eloquent defenders of this proposition. Now it strangely takes the ground that the legal-tenders ought not to be brought to a gold standard, but their market value depreciated by the issue of hundreds of millions more of promises to pay, which are lies upon their face, for when the holder asks for the pay that is promised, he is laughed at, and if he presents a $100 note is given two $50 notes for it, which merely contain the promise of the original one.

The Enquirer has merely been seized by a mania that leads it to believe that money is the product of the printing press. Whereas the printing press can only produce promises to pay money. You might clothe the hills and valleys with $5 greenbacks, till they would outnumber the leaves upon the trees and the blades of grass, but there would not be one dollar more of real wealth—one dollar more of actual money, than before the printing presses were set in motion. If to multiply promises to pay is to create wealth, then every man could become a millionaire by simply issuing his promissory notes for a million of dollars. A promise to pay is only valuable when it represents something—when the promise is or will be executed by the promisor to the promisee.

What the people of this country really want is to have the government promises to pay made good—and the promises of the national banks made good. Had the national bank notes and the greenback currency represented coin, there would have been no panic in September last. Panics are always the result of speculations growing out of a redundant currency that does not represent a coin basis. We can find a hundred able articles among the files of the Enquirer to prove this fact. There never was a time before the present that it did not see this matter clearly. It is simply wasting its usefulness as a Democratic newspaper in advocating paper baloons, the airy nothings which every opponent of the Democracy from the days of Jefferson, have used to waft themselves into power.

But the Enquirer commits a very grave error when it says that the bondholders are the "lending class." The bondholder has no great sums of money to loan. His money is invested in the bonds he holds—with his gold revenues he speculates upon the poor man, who receives for his labor paper dollars worth only 87½ cents each. We are perfectly willing that the paper currency shall be expanded to a thousand millions of dollars, if each dollar will represent one hundred, and not fifty cents. It is in our idea of what a paper dollar ought to represent, that the Enquirer misapprehends our position.

But when the Enquirer talks about Logan and Morton acting "honestly and conscientiously" on any subject connected with politics, it falls even outside the remotest pale of humor. They only act for themselves and for the inner clique of their party. They have no convictions, but an unlimited quantity of rascally ambition. Whatever they touch in politics they defile, and it is always safe for honest men to be opposed to them.

THE report of the investigating Committee of the District of Columbia exposes one of the most stupendous pieces of public robbery ever known in this country, and makes Boss Tweed's stealings look small in comparison. And yet Grant was at Cape May with the Boss of the Ring last Sunday. The President no doubt thinks that he can brave public opinion, but now that the report of the Committee has been made public, we hardly think that even U. S. Grant can longer publicly associate with a convicted public robber—and yet it is very hard to tell what Grant cannot do when he makes up his mind. If Congress kicks Boss Shepherd out of office, which it is likely to do, as a part punishment of his crimes, it would not surprise us to see Grant appoint him to a Cabinet office.

THREE months ago, nearly, we stated that the millage, exclusive of business tax would be from 13 to 14 mills. For this we were denounced as an unscrupulous liar and all that sort of thing by the Ring organs. Yesterday a gentleman of the Eleventh ward called upon us and showed us his tax receipts which gives the millage as follows:

City Tax	4 mills
City Building	¼ mills
Fire	1 mills
Special	½ mills
W. W. & S. F.	1½ mills
Poor	½ mills
City School	2 mills
Ward School	2¾ mills
County	1½ mills
Total	14 mills.

This is about the average all over the city, while in some wards the millage is even greater.

AT the suggestion of a Republican we call attention to the fact that the Gazette has neglected to put up the ticket nominated on the 9th. How long will the Ring submit to this act of insubordination? Let it issue its edict and see if the "oldest" will refuse.

THE effort of the Ring throughout the State, is to fill the Legislature with the enemies of the new Constitution, hoping thereby to recover lost ground as well as the nine millions in the Sinking Fund in the way of bonds.

WILL those Republican tax-papers who are called upon to pay double and treble the amount of taxes they ought to pay, vote to continue the plundering Ring in power? If they do they deserve to suffer and have no right to complain.

A BREACH-OF-PROMISE case recently decided in Dubuque is of more than ordinary interest to young men and women in Iowa. The case was that of Mary Haefer, who sued John Bechman for a breach of promise, made in the year 1871. When the plaintiff was put on the stand, the defendant's counsel objected that no evidence could be given of a promise to marry unless the same was in writing, this being the provision of the statute of frauds with regard to all contracts. The court sustained this view of the case, and the fair Mary found herself without remedy. From this it follows that young women in Iowa, if they wish to console blighted affection with currency, should get their doubtful swains on paper in black and white. At the same time it conveys a warning to young men not to get too enthusiastic in their love-letters.

◆

ACCORDING to a Washington telegram a new use has been found for the President by his entertaining friends. Cake, the proprietor of Willard's Hotel in that city, runs a hotel called Congress Hall at Cape May. He wanted to open with great eclat for the season, therefore he provided a special Pullman palace car, stacked it with fine wines and delicious edibles, and invited the President, his Cabinet, Boss Shepherd, and half a dozen Congressmen to attend his opening. The President at once agreed to be on hand, and Saturday morning the party went off in fine style. They were met in Philadelphia by Drexel and Childs, and entertained by the proprietor of the Continental Hotel. They reached Cape May and spent a day in shivering on the beach, of course warming up occasionally. It is a good thing for an enterprising hotel keeper to have a President to open with.

◆

THE female temperance brigade in Adrian, Mich., recently made a sortie on the saloon of a Mr. Fisher. Reaching it they found the proprietor absent, but Mrs. Fisher was in charge, who, on discovering the purpose of her visitors, is said to have become "much excited." She told them to go out, as she intended to close the saloon, which they not heeding she locked the door and put the key in her pocket. It was soon known that the ladies were locked up in the saloon, and the Mayor was induced to visit the house, with the hope of obtaining the release of the prisoners. Mrs. Fisher, however, calmly informed the Mayor that she intended to keep her visitors until six o'clock next morning, and in spite of threats and entreaties made good her point until half-past ten o'clock that night, when she reluctantly consented to let them go home.

◆

A CASE which threw some light upon the coloring of tea came before the Court of Queen's Bench in London recently. A grocer, carrying on business at Birkenhead, had been convicted of adulteration, his green tea having been faced with Prussian blue and gympsum. On his part it was shown that the tea as sold by him was in the same state as when it came from abroad; and it was stated that the "green" tea imported from China was invariably painted and faced in this manner. Mr. Justice Blackburn said a tradesman could only be protected by putting up in his shop, "I sell tea from China adulterated with Prussian blue and gympsum," or he should tell the purchaser that he was selling such. The conviction was affirmed.

ONE of President Grant's companions on his trip to the seaside is Gov. Shepherd. The propriety of continuing intimate relations with an official who has been accused and not yet acquitted of gross dereliction of duty is a question that seems not to have entered the mind of the President, or to have entered it only to be dismissed. If any thick-and-thin supporters of President Grant feel disposed to admire him for his devotion to his friends, they need to be reminded that the President's choice of friends has been singularly unfortunate, and, further, that it is his duty to have no friends who are enemies of the country.—Chicago Tribune.

◆

GENERAL SHERMAN hasn't been a favorite at the White House since he declined to give Lieut. Fred. Grant undeserved promotion and merely loafing duty at Washington by appointing him as a Colonel on his staff.—N. Y. Sun.

◆

MR. WHITE a member of the New Hampshire legislature, has an unusually active conscience. He has resigned his office because he thinks his ward is not entitled to as many members as were elected.

◆

THE comments of the press of the Western States upon the Independent Conventions held last week in Indiana and Illinois are agreed in declaring them failures so far as they are likely to have an effect upon the old organizations.

RADICAL BRIDGE BUILDING.

MR. CLYMER ON THE CONFERENCE CURRENCY BILL—THE REASONS WHY HE OPPOSED IT—WHAT THE RADICAL LEADERS HOPED TO ACCOMPLISH.

It will not be pretended by any one, that these conclusions, as expressed in the bill under consideration, are those which would have been proposed and adopted by the majority of this House when we first met in December last, or which are now demanded by the wants and exigencies of the times. I venture to predict that every man who has had part or lot in it, will be heartily ashamed of his work before another year is past. It is a transparent effort to escape condemnation and to bridge over the coming elections. Never, sir, in the history of any nation has a great party enthroned in every department of the government, with the executive and more than two-thirds in both branches of the Legislature, stood so utterly powerless and helpless before a whole people, who had a right to demand wise and beneficent legislation! They indeed asked for bread, and you propose in scorn, and utter disregard, to offer them a stone.

The law authorizing the issue of a national Government currency, including the legal-tender clause, though of doubtful expediency and still more doubtful constitutionality, was accepted and submitted to, by reason of the necessities of the hour which gave it birth; but it had its benefits, the people became reconciled to it, the Court of last resort determined its constitutionality, and by custom, sanctioned by law, it has become the basis of the whole business of the country. And, sir, ever since the crash in September, in the midst of the demand for some measure of relief from the distress and stagnation which everywhere prevail, who has ever heard from any quarter complaint about this currency?

It is true that the people have asked that such measures should be adopted by us, as would provide for its redemption in specie, in order that it might have actual, real, permanent value; but instead of that my colleagues of the conference committee, in the plenitude of their wisdom, and I say it not disrespectfully, although complainingly, design by this bill to retire and destroy it, although it costs the Government or the tax-payers not a farthing to keep it afloat, in order that room may be made for the increased and increasing circulation of the National Banks, which costs the tax-payers 6 per cent. on all the bonds deposited to secure it.

My colleagues were not, however, quite subservient enough to executive dictation to destroy the Government currency or greenbacks at a blow, and thus impose additional taxes to be paid in gold, as they were required to do by the recent pronunciamento from the White House, but they have not failed to take a step in that direction in obedience to the last and most emphatic manifestation of Executive will!

What the people demanded was that the laws should be so framed and the resources of the country so husbanded that the greenback currency should be made equal to gold and the holder of them should be thereby placed upon a footing with the speculating bondholders, the men who sold their gold at enormous rates in the hour of our country's direst need, invested the proceeds in its securities, and called it "lending to the Government!" and not content with this speculation, required Congress subsequently to change the contract, thereby enhancing the value of the bonds, while the laborer was called on to pay additional taxation necessary for the purpose, while he in his squalor and impotency must rest content with the ever present curse of an irredeemable paper currency which increases nearly twice the cost of everything he eats, drinks and wears, making him and his children after him, the pack-horse and slave of a system conceived in necessity and continued in fraud.

Sir, taxation is the "shiboleth" of the party in power, it is the "Alpha and Omega" of their creed. By it the National Bank system is upheld and supported; by it labor is burdened and oppressed; by it extravagance and waste are maintained in every Department of the Government; by the means of it Presidential and other salaries are increased and the products of industry and labor are decreased; and by it the ruling dynasty defies the will, and mocks at the necessities of the people.

In 1860 the expenses of the Government exclusive of interest on the public debt and pensions, were $58,956,952 39. In 1874 the expenses of the Government, inclusive of interest on the public debt and pensions, were $167,440,297 38. Yet this bill proposes still greater taxation for the benfit of a class who of all others are least entitled to legislative favor or protection, and it is to be passed by a party whose chief rallying-cry is "protection" to labor." Well may labor everywhere, in the shop, the field, the mine, exclaim, "Save me from my friends."

I assert, sir, that it was within the power of the majority in this Congress to have conferred lasting fame upon themselves and enduring benefits upon labor, to have lighted the fires in every furnace and forge, to have started the wheels of industry in every shop and mill, to have fostered and promoted the building of thousands of miles of iron highway, and to have caused every sea to be whitened with the sails of our ships, bearing our production to other lands had they heeded the just demands of the people. But to them the opportunity has been lost, and they must give way to those who will be equal to the emergency.

A wise, honest, statesman-like policy would have done it; but in its stead a most oppressive and destructive one is to be adopted. Had the means been taken to bring the Government currency or greenbacks to a gold standard by some gradual, sure, but not oppressive process, which could easily have been done, and had the Banking interest and its aggressive power been restrained instead of enlarged, some of their violated pledges would have been redeemed, and the grateful thanks of the laboring and business men of the country would have been justly theirs. I, sir, am unwilling to share the blame attaching to their incompetency and dereliction of duty by signing the report of the Conference, nor will I fasten further bondage, disgrace, and misery upon the country by voting for it.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, recommended the Senate to disagree to the amendments of the House to the Geneva Award bill, and that the House be asked for a committee of conference thereon. Agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Wright and Thurman as the committee.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the substitute for the House bill regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States. Passed—yeas, 33; nays, 22.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Levee Committee, reported with amendments the bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission of Engineers to investigate and report a permanent plan for the reclamation of the alluvial basin of the Mississippi river subject to inundation. Placed on the calendar.

R.T IMPROVEMENTS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill for the survey of the four routes from the Mississippi river to the Atlantic seaboard. Recommended to a special committee on transportation.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 6.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Conference on the bankruptcy bill, made a report, which was agreed to. He explained the report, and said that most of the amendments were of a verbal character, and the bill was substantially as it passed the senate, with the exception of the section relating to voluntary bankruptcy. As the bill passed the Senate, that section provided that a voluntary bankrupt should pay 33 per cent. of his indebtedness. As modified by the Conference Committee, a voluntary bankrupt could be discharged upon the payment of 30 per centum of his indebtedness with the consent of one-fourth of the number of creditors representing one-third of the value of indebtedness.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Dawes in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. Butler's amendment repealing the law for civil service commission, as amended by Mr. Hoskin's proposition, giving preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their dependent relatives, was agreed to without division.

The second section, which provides for paying to the Chickasaw Indians' arrears of interest, which occurred during the rebellion, and are still unpaid, on the Tennessee and Arkansas State bonds to the amount of $251,990, was stricken out.

Mr. HALE (Me.) moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides for paying some two million dollars to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations in conformity with the award made by the Senate in March, 1859, as the price of some ten million acres of land in Mississippi ceded by these Indians to the United States in 1830. When narrowed down it was a proposition to pay over $2,300,000 to two men, Peter P. Pitchleynn and Peter Falsom, living in the city of Washington, and neither of whom he presumed had seen either of their tribes within the last two years. His objection to it was two-fold: First, that it was not certain that the sum fixed was a proper sum to be paid, and second, that it was proposed to pay it into the hands of these men instead of directly to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. I predict that if the appropriation goes, as provided in the section, into the hands of these two men, there will be in less than two years

A GREAT NATIONAL SCANDAL

growing out of it. It will be found that the Indians have not got $100,000 out of it, or if that be not so, there will be around and about Washington, not in the halls of Congress, I thank God, the most hungry and disappointed set of avaricious wolves that have ever sought to impel a claim through Congress.

Mr. SPEER said he would comply with the treaty and set aside the balance due to those Indians as a fund interest which would be paid to them and such portion of the principal as the Secretary of the Interior might deem proper to pay them and then he would have the House vindicate inself and vindicate the honor of Congress by kicking out of the House this immense fraud.

Mr. KASSON moved to strike out the names of Pitchleynn and Folsom and insert in their place the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Choctaw nation. He said it was a matter of general rumor that there were contingent allowances to an amount of $900,000. The fact that such an opinion prevailed was enough to make the House guard appropriations in such a way that whatever was appropriated would be sure to reach its proper destination.

After further discussion, Mr. Kasson's amendment was agreed to by a vote of 98 to 70, and then the substitute for the whole section was agreed to by a vote of 91 to 70.

The substitute which was offered by Mr. Wheeler directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire into the amount of liabilities of the Choctaw Indians to individuals and to report the same at the next session with a view of ascertaining what amount should be deducted from the sum due to the Choctaws by the United States.

MORE FRAUDS.

A question as to the granite furnished for the new State Department building from the quarry near Richmond, Virginia, was started by Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania, who alleged that not only were unusually high prices paid, but that, although the government paid all the expenses of stone cutters at Manchester, contractors received fifteen per cent. on that amount.

In the course of the discussion, which was joined in by Messrs. Beck, Platt and Smith, of Virginia, it was stated that a pension agent named Washburn was in some way mixed up with the contract, and had pocketed some $60,000 illegally obtained from the government.

Mr. COX moved an amendment, making it unlawful for any department to expend in any fiscal year more than is appropriated for that purpose in that year. Excluded on a point of order.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

The House then proceeded to vote on the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole.

The amendment striking out the provision that wages paid to printers and binders in the government employment shall not be above the average price paid for similar work in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, was agreed to—yeas, 129; nays, 90. The provision was stricken out.

The next vote was on the section repealing the law for civil service commission and giving preference for office to soldiers and sailors and their relatives and making it the duty of the several heads of departments to make honesty, efficiency and fidelity tests was agreed to as a whole without division.

The amendment striking out the third section in regard to the Choctaw claim and substituting for it instructions to the Secretary of the Treasury to inquire as to the amount of liabilities which ought to be deduced from the claim was agreed to—yeas, 118; nays, 103. The bill then passed.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for business reported from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.,) called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work upon public buildings. Passed.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Joint Select Committee, to investigate the management of the government of the District of Columbia made a report which he said was unanimous. He also reported a bill for the government of the District of Columbia as a substitute for the one reported a few days ago. Placed on the calendar.

He gave notice that he would call up the bill at an early day for consideration.

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Senate then took up the Postoffice appropriation bill. It was explained by Mr. West. He said the amount appropriated last year was $34,419,000 and this year $36,341,000, an increase of $1,922,000. This increase was due to the extension of services throughout the country. While the increase of the service had been between seven and eight per cent., the increase in expenses had been but five and and a half per cent. The bill was then read and the amendments recommended by the Committee on Appropriations agreed to with the exception of the first one, requiring that postage shall hereafter be prepaid on all mailable matter at the time of mailing and all acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed. The amendments agreed to were as follows: Limiting the free delivery system to cities of a population exceeding 30,000 persons and striking out the clause inserted by the House providing that monthly and annual reports of the department of agriculture shall pass free through the mails.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment—that on all newspapers and periodical publications, mailed fom a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscriber or news agents, shall be charged at the following rates: On newspapers and periodical publications four cents for each pound or fraction thereof, provided that the rate of postage on newspapers or periodicals, not exceeding two ounces in weight, and circulars when the same are deposited in the letter carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers shall be uniform at one cent each, but periodicals weighing more than 2 ounces shall be subject to a postage of two cents each, and these rates shall be prepaid by stamp, that newspapers shall go free through the mails to actual subscribers in the county where published, but shall not be delivered at letter carrier offices or distributed by carriers unless postage be paid thereon. Mail matter of the third class shall be charged at the rate of one cent for each two ounces.

The amendment also authorizes the Postmaster General to require of publishers or news agents an affidavit that they will not send through the mails matter except to regular subscribers without prepayment of postage, and any refusal to make such affidavit shall be punished with a fine not exceeding $1,000 for each refusal. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved a substitute so as to dispense with the requirement for prepayment of postage on public documents authorized to be issued to members of Congress, the President of the United States or heads of departments and providing that postage on such documents shall not exceed 25 cents to be paid by the person receiving the same.

A lengthy discussion ensued here upon the abolition of the franking privilege.

Without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Arkansas contested election case that shows the sitting member was not entitled to his seat, and that Gunter, the contestant, was. The report, which was unanimous, was agreed to without division, and Mr. Gunter was sworn in, taking the modified, not the iron-clad oath.

The Committee on Elections was discharged from further consideration of the Arkansas contested election case of Bradley against Hynes.

Mr. LAWRENCE from the Committee on War Claims reported a bill extending to the Fourth of July 1875 the time within which petitions for allowances may be presented to the Southern Claims Commission and providing for the appointment of two additional Commissioners. Passed.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) from the Joint Investigating Committee on the District of Columbia made a report which was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Frye and Potter as a Conference Committee on the Geneva award bill.

Mr. TREMAINE, from the Conference Committee on the bankruptcy bill, made a report. The report was agreed to as adopted yesterday in the Senate. The bill amends the bankruptcy law and now it goesto the President for approval.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House bill to provide for the sale of the present United States Marine Hospital site, and the purchase of a new site and the erection thereon of a new marine hospital, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Passed.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The CHAIR called up unfinished business which was the postoffice appropriation bill, the pending question being the amendment of Mr, Morrill (Vt.,) to the amendment of Frelinghuysen, providing that that amendment shall apply only to documents ordered to be printed by either House of Congress previous to the passage of the act.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN accepted the amendment, and the question then recurred on his amendment as amended which dispenses with the prepayment requisite and provides that public documents may be sent through the mails at a rate of postage not to exceed 25 cents for each volume to be paid by the person receiving the same, and authorizes the Postmaster General to sell after thirty days all public documents which have accumulated.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend so as to provide that the Congressional record should go through the mails free. The amendment was modified so as to allow Congressional record or any part thereof to go free upon being stamped with the words "Congressional Record," upon a wrapper. Agreed to—yeas, 28; nays 27.

The question recurring on the amendment of Frelinghuysen as amended it was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 26.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Sherman, adopted yesterday, so as to provide that so much of the act as fixes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals shall not take effect until the 1st of January next. Agreed to.

ATTEMPT TO RESTORE THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ROBERTSON submitted an amendment that the act entitled "an act to abolish the franking privilege" be and the same is hereby repealed, and the franking privilege, as the same existed prior to the passage of that act, be and the same is hereby restored. Rejected—Yeas, 17; nays, 34, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Carpenter, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Kelly, Merrimon, Norwood, Patterson, Pease, Ransom, Robertson, Sprague, Stevenson and Tipton—17.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Boutwell, Buckingham, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamlin, Lewis, McCreery, Mitchell, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Oglesby, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Wadleigh, Washburn, West and Windom—34.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the pension appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. By the terms of the report the House agreed to the Senate amendment which fixes the fee of pension agents at twenty-five cents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The consideration of the bill for the payment of claims allowed by the Southern Claims Commission was taken up and Mr. Scott explained that the amendments proposed by the Committee on Claims reduced the amount allowed by the House bill to $62,000.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILSON, (Ind.,) chairman of the Committee on Investigation of the Affairs of the District of Columbia, called up the bill reported from the joint committee yesterday, for the government of the District of Columbia.

Mr. BECK intimated that he wished to offer an amendment to reduce the rate of taxation from $3 to $2 in the city of Washington, and from $2 50 to $2 in Georgetown, and the District generally to one dollar. The rates proposed, he said, would amount to confiscation in many cases.

SAD CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

Mr. WILSON proceeded with a review of the whole subject, and in advocacy of the bill. There was no difference of opinion, he said, in the select committee as to the necessity of a change in the management of the affairs of the District. The evidence showed that the District was utterly bankrupt, many of the employees of the District Government having been without their pay since November last.

Mr. NIBLACK asked whether the Committee had recommended any censure or punishment of those who had been guilty of negligence or fraud in connection with the District Government?

Mr. WILSON replied in the negative and said that it was not within the province of the Committee to do so.

Mr. BASS followed Mr. Wilson in further explanation of the bill. Several propositions in regard to taxation of personal property having been suggested by Messrs. Parker (Mo.), Fort, Small and G. F. Hoar, Mr. Bass declined to admit them, stating that the commissioners provided for in the act were to report a general scheme for the government of the District and he did not think it right that they should be constrained or restricted as to the mode of taxation. There had been no assessment of personal property hitherto in the district and the making of such an assessment would require several months, while it was necessary to have taxes collected immediately. At the close of Bass' remarks the bill was passed by a vote of 216 yeas and 22 nays.

Mr. ORTH, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution in favor of international arbitration which was adopted.

THE CASE OF JUDGE DURELL.

Mr. WILSON (Ind.) from the Judiciary Committee made a report in the impeachment case of Judge Durell, of Louisiana, with resolutions. First—That Judge Durell be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Second—That a committee of two be appointed by the House to go to the Senate and in the name of the House of Representative impeach him, and inform the Senate that the House will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment and make good the same, and demand that the Senate take an order for the appearance of Judge Durell to answer such impeachment, and, third, that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare articles of impeachment with power to send for persons and papers and to take testimony.

Mr. TREMAINE presented a minority report, signed by himself and Messrs. Frye, Cessna and Ward, (Ills.) dissenting from the conclusions of the majority of the committee, and recommending that all proceedings against Judge Durel be discontinued. He also presented another minority report, signed by Mr. Poland, stating, first—that, in regard to Judge Durell's midnight order, he believed the Judge had no proper legal jurisdiction to make it, but still that he (Poland) could not find that the Judge acted corruptly or with any belief that he was going beyond his jurisdiction. The whole people were excited, the times were violent and turbulent, and judicial calmness and correctness could hardly be expected.

The second point of Judge Poland's report is that evidence seems to establish that some of the officers of Judge Durell's court were guilty clearly of corrupt practices, and that the Judge was not watchful to scrutinize their conduct, but that there is no claim that he ever shared in any of the proceeds of their gains and no direct evidence that he knowingly sanctioned or approved their action; that, while the evidence obtained by a substantially ex parte examination only secured a bare majority of the committee, it did not appear that public interest would be furthered by presenting articles of impeachment. The various reports were ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Louisville, June 17.—A special to the Courier-Journal says:

The Democratic Convention at Frankfort to-day nominated Captain J. C. R. Blackburn as a candidate for Congress in the Seventh district, to succeed Hon. James B. Beck, who declines to run again. It is understood that Hon. Ed. Marshall will be an independent candidate. Both candidates are fine speakers, and the canvass promises to be very exciting.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the redemption of United States bonds in greenbacks, and thanking Mr. Beck for his long and efficient public services.

MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION TO MEET ON THE 26TH OF AUGUST.

St. Louis, June 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here this afternoon, and determined to call a State Convention at Jefferson City on the 26th of August for the nomination of a State ticket.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION CALLED.

Topeka, Ks., June 17.—The Republican State Central Committee met here today and fixed upon the 26th of August as the time for the holding of the State Convention.

VERMONT RADICAL STATE CONVENTION.

Burlington, June 17.—The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer was held here to-day. Judge Peck was nominated for Governor, Lyman G. Hinckley for Lieutenant Governor and John O. Page for Treasurer. The usual resolutions were adopted.

THE ILLINOIS RADICALS.

Springfield, June 17—The Illinois Republican Convention met this morning and nominated Thos. M. Ridgeway of Gallatin for State Treasurer and W. B. Powell of Kane for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Hon. F. W. Palmer of Cook county, chairman of the Committee on resolutions presented the usual platform which was adopted when the convention adjourned. After adjournment, the convention was addressed by Senator Logan.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Report of the Investigating Committee.

Washington, June 16.—The joint select committee to inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia commence their report by giving the resolution under which they acted.

On the 20th of June, 1871, the Board of Public Works submitted to the Legislative Assembly in compliance with the resolution requesting such information, a comprehensive plan of proposed improvements in the District, comprising the improvements of streets and avenues and the erection of main sewers—the estimated cost of this system, complete, was $6,578,397, one third of which was to be borne by property adjacent to the improvements, and the remainder by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the District outside respectively.

GREAT RECKLESSNESS.

The Board have expended and contracted to expend according to the Governor's showing in his answer $18,872,565, or more than $12,000,000 in excess of the estimated cost of the proposed plan and largely in excess of the amount of the appropriation made by Congress or by the Legislative Assembly, which could be available as a basis upon which to make contracts. It is claimed by the counsel on behalf of the Board of Public Works that the Board had the lawful authority derived from the appropriations made by Congress and by the Legislative Assembly to incur these obligations and made the contracts of which they form a basis. The committee cannot give their assent to the claim thus made.

The committee are of the opinion that the board adopted an erroneous, and in its results, a vicious method of letting contracts for this work, viz: without competition open to the public, and the method adopted by the board resulted in the payment of an increased price, over and above what would have been paid, if open, fair and free competition had been invited.

A REGULAR SYSTEM OF FRAUD.

After the passage of the loan act of $4,000,000 the board of public works invited proposals and bids for the work to be done in pursuance of the said plan, and on the 1st of September opened all these various bids, giving notice afterward to the bidders that none of their bids would be accepted, but that the board would fix the scale of prices for the various classes of work and let the contract at their discretion upon this scale of fixed prices. This opened the way for favoritism in the letting of contracts and for a system of brokerage in contract which was demoralizing in its results, bringing into the list of contractors a class of people unaccustomed to perform the work required and enabling legitimate contractors to pay a large price in order to secure contracts, and, in the opinion of the committee that was the beginning of nearly all the irregularities disclosed in the testimony.

In the letting of contracts any system which would enable an adventurer to come from a distant city and in the name of a contracting firm and make proffers of fifty cents per yard to any person having or supposed to have influence with the Board whereby a paving contract could be secured and after persistent effort succeed in securing a contract and actually binding his principal contractors to pay ninety seven thousand dollars for a contract of two hundred thousand yards of pavement, after an effort of five months to secure it, the gross amount to be received being only about seven hundred thousand dollars, in its nature must be vicious and ought to be condemned.

COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD.

The Board, after its creation, was composed of Gov. Cook, A.R. Shepherd, J. A. McGruder, A. B. Mullett and S. B. Brown and proceeded to organize by the selection of Shepherd as vice President and McGruder as Treasurer.

HOW BUSINESS WAS TRANSACTED.

As an illustration of the manner in which this business was transacted reference is made to the testimony of Charles S. Johnson, Assistant Secretary. The Treasurer of the Board was made sole custodian of monies received and securities issued and sole disbursing officer of the same without any check upon him whatever. He could draw his checks upon public moneys in favor of whomsoever and for any amount he chose and on any account he might think proper, without any member of the Board or officer thereof having any knowledge of it whatever. He has kept no cash account and the checks he has issued do not correspond with the several amounts reported by him to have been paid, so that there is, as he himself concedes, no means of ascertaining whether his accounts are correct other than by examining goods and papers in detail, which would have required more time than the Committee could devote to it, besides requiring the services of a skilful accountant.

The report here gives a full account of the careless mode in which business has been transacted, which has already been published. The report then goes on to show the manner in which the debt was so largely increased and the mode of assessment.

The act of Congress limited the debt of the district to $10,000,000, but beyond this there is now an excess and therefore the total burden upon the property of the district is nearly twenty-one millions and does not include sums required to carry on the the ordinary functions of the government after the first of July. The board of public works since September, 1871, have expended and contracted to expend over $20,000,000 in the improvement of streets, avenues and roadways and in the construction of sewers, in general ornamentation and embilishment of the city. This is equal to about $7,000,000 per annum.

The Committee recommend the appointment of a commission to manage the affairs of the District under limited and restrained powers, because there is not sufficient time to prepare a proper system of framework for the government of the District and have it fully discussed and passed upon at the present session of Congress. The Committee have placed the repair improvement and control of the streets under the management of an officer of the engineer corps of the army, because they believe under such an officer, whatever work is done will be well done and by an officer resposible to the executive and to Congress. They have also recommended the raising of a committee to devise a frame of government and submit the same to Congress at its next session in order that a permanent government may be established with legislative control in Congress. They have recommended the appointment of two members of each House for the reason that they believe that the committee should be non-partizan and non-political, so that whatever system of government may be established, it will not be subject to the shiftings and changes of party politics.

The committee recommended that the debts of the District be funded into a bond payable at some remote period and bearing a law rate of interest and as a preliminary to that funding, they think it essential that a careful audit of these claims shall be made by responsible officers of the government.

Your Committee have therefore reported a bill for temporary government until Congress shall have time to mature and adopt a permanent form.

Signed by the Committee.

INDIA.

HOPES OF GOOD CROPS.

Calcutta, June 17. The prospects for crops are greatly improved by copious rains throughout the country. Three thousand persons are still being fed by the government.

THE HOMESTEAD MURDER.

TRIAL OF ERNEST ORTWEIN.

A JURY OBTAINED AFTER SEVEN HOURS' WORK—THE TESTIMONY OF TWO WITNESSES TAKEN.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The trial of Earnest Ortwein, alias Mentzer, alias Love was begun in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Judges Stowe and Sterrett on the bench.

An unusual crowd congregated in the rotunda and the stairway leading to the Criminal Court room before the hour for trial arrived, all intent on witnessing the appearance of the man charged with one of the most heartless and diabolical murders which has disgraced this community for years.

THE TRAGEDY

is of so recent date and the particulars connected therewith have been so fully given that it is unnecessary to repeat them here at length. The principal events were the murder of John Hamnett, his wife, his two little daughters, Ida and Agnes, and the hired boy on the night of April 29, 1874. An ax and and hatchet were used and after the terrible tragedy had been accomplished, the house was fired and nothing left to tell the tale, but the instruments of death, the charred remains, and the flight of the murderer.

ORTWEIN'S APPEARANCE.

About ten o'clock the prisoner was brought into Court. He was habited in black and was pretty well gotten up so far as dress was concerned. He wore the usual stupid appearance that has characterized him since his capture, and appeared to be more unconcerned than the majority of the spectators. Once or twice he joined in the general titter at the expense of some one who made ridiculous answers when questioned as to his fitness for the jury box.

ARRAIGNMENT.

When the case was called up, Col. Bayne and R. M. Gibson appeared for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Swartzwelder and Luty for the defence.

Clerk McGonnigle having read the indictment, Ortwein was interrogated as to his plea, and entered "not guilty"

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

Up to this time everything moved along expeditiously, but now the work began. Owing to the notoriety of the case but few men could be found who had not either formed or expressed an opinion.

In the case of Mr. John Duffy, the first juror called, Mr. Swartzwelder asked whether the juror had formed his opinion from the newspaper report or from the evidence before the Coroner's jury. Counsel explained to His Honor that the reason he did this was because of a recent decision in the cases of Staupt and Stroup, on this point, where the distinction was made between a juror who had formed opinion on newspaper reports and another who had formed his upon reading the evidence before the Coroner's jury.

Judge Stowe thought the only remedy consisted in stopping the publication of evidence before the Coroner's jury or indictment of the newspapers, neither of which his Honor considered feasible. Mr. Duffy was finally told to stand aside for the present.

A BILL OF ACCEPTIONS GRANTED.

Alex. R. McClure was next called and a similar difficulty presented itself, and the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Swartzwelder—We challenge for cause.

Judge Stowe—Could you sit upon the case and render an unprejudiced verdict after hearing the evidence and the law?

Juror—I think I could.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Does that opinion exist in your mind now?

Juror—It does, and it would require new evidence to remove that.

Judge Stowe—You could render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, irrespective of that opinion?

Juror—Yes, sir.

Judge Stowe—We will not sustain the challenge for cause, and might as well settle the question here. We cannot hold that an opinion formed on the evidence before a Coroner's jury will prevent a juror sitting in a case of this kind, because evidence of this character is not evidence in the sense of legal evidence. The only way to do in this case would be to stop the publication of Coroner's investigations, and we do not think we can do this easily. Therefore we would never obtain a jury in a homicide case.

Col. Bayne—Have you any conscientious scruples about rendering a verdict which might result in death?

Juror—No, sir.

Mr. Swartzwelder—We challenge peremptorily, and we ask for a bill of exceptions on the refusal to sustain the challenge for cause.

Judge Stowe—You shall have a bill.

John Callahan, William Douglass, David Peddicord, Alex. Calhoun, B. Kranswop, Dennis Doran, Michael McMahon, Wm. Bond, Paul Hugus, Wm. Succop, Adam Beplar, William Caughey, Neal Briceland; W. C. Gallagher, James McHenry, James Patterson and William Owens were all called and excused; some for cause and others peremptorily, and at half past eleven o'clock not a single juror was secured.

A NUCLEUS FORMED.

James McEwen, a job printer, was finally found to be acceptable to both sides and sworn. Capt. H. H. Eaton was next secured. John Wilbert, John Baxter, John Crawford, Martin Gray, Dennis Haggerty, Wm. Sewell, D. H. Myser, Jeremiah Sullivan, Frank Schuable and William Sewell and Peter Slicker were next called and all found wanting.

THE INSANITY PLEA.

Mr. Swartzwelder asked permission to question the last juror whether his opinion which he said had formed relative to sanity or insanity of the prisoner, stating that this plea would be urged.

The Court allowed the question and the juror replied that the prisoner's state of mind had nothing to do with his (the juror's) opinion.

Joseph Neely and Fidel Weirs were next exempted and John W. Scott of McKeesport was secured as the third juror.

George Glass, Jacob Gimber, Richard Hays, Thomas H. Lysle, colored, John Lowdin, Nathaniel Ingraham, Robert Donnell, and James L. Brown were challenged.

The last person on the pannel, H. B. Cochran, of Mifflin township, was sent adrift on account of having signed a request presented to the District Attorney asking for Ortwein's speedy trial.

Mr. John Duffy, who had been told to step aside, was then called up and sworn.

The Court then directed that attachments be issued for some delinquent persons, and also that thirty talesmen be selected by the Sheriff, after which a recess was taken until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon the reassembling of Court the Sheriff came in with his thirty talesmen and work was at once resumed.

M. J. Murphy was first called but was rejected.

G. M. Irwin was next called, accepted and sworn.

John Pollock, Sr., Jacob Meyer, Samuel Ferguson, Jeremiah Garrison, colored, Rudolph Bechtold and G. W. Massey were successively called but found wanting. Wm. Smith, Wm. Graham and Oliver McClintock were then accepted, making eight jurors in all.

Robert Neely had expressed an opinion and was challenged for cause.

James Montooth was rejected for the same reason.

Wm. Jackson, a clerk in the County Commissioners' office was next called and accepted.

Henry Cochran, a bricklayer, residing in the Eighth ward, was next called and accepted.

A. J. You, a shirt dealer, was also accepted.

H. B. Smithson was next called but on being interrogated, said he had expressed an opinion. When asked if testimony could change his opinion, he replied that he did not think enough testimony could be produced to change his preconceived opinion. This was enough to exempt Mr. Smithson, and his examination was abruptly terminated.

John Rippy, the twelfth and last juror, was next called, and after a few questions had been put and satisfactorily answered, he was accepted, completing the pannel.

District Attorney Bayne then addressed the jury, stating the case as has heretofore been published in The Post.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. D. K. Calhoun was the first witness sworn.

Knew John Hamnett, the murdered man, since 1847; think he was about forty-four years of age; have known the prisoner since the 1st of January last; he worked for Hamnett when I first knew him; he called himself Earnest Love; saw the house the day before the murder; (house described); was at the house on Thursday morning, about five A. M., after the night of the murder, the 30th of April; the house was so far consumed that the roof had fallen in; after we had thrown water upon the ruins for three-quarters of an hour, went in and found Mr. Hamnett's body in the dining-room; found upon examination that Mr. Hamnett had had his clothing all on when killed, by portions of the suspenders and coat collar and vest adhering to the corpse; (remnants of clothing recognized in the Court-room as the same); after learning this much went to inform Mr. Hamnett's relatives; upon coming back found that all the bodies had been recovered except Emma's, which was found the next day; the spinal column was all that was recovered of her body.

A number of articles were exhibited and recognized by witness. Among other things, an ax, hatchet, Mrs. Hamnett's false teeth and a portion of her hair which witness had cut from the head of Mrs. Hamnett when the body was found.

Witness, continuing—The ax was found within two feet of Mr. Hamnett's body;

CROSS-EXAMINED.

The time in the morning when I came to the house was about five o'clock; our houses were near; could call from one to the other; Mr. Vaundry awakened me; it was getting light at the time; the barn is about two hundred feet from the house.

A diagram of the house was here exhibited to the jury, and the different apartments, with the places where the bodies were found, pointed out by witness.

Witness continuing—Saw Love every week, at least, from the first of January until the time of the murder; never saw the prisoner at church; I did not attend the same church with Hamnett; never knew of Love visiting any of the neighbors; do not know of more than one lager beer shop in Homestead, that of Louis Miller; it is about a mile from Hamnetts; Hamnetts were neighborly and frequently went visiting in the neighborhood; could recognize Mr. Hamnett's body by the back; had no difficulty in recognizing Mrs. Hamnett's body; she had a peculiar chin which was at once recognizable on the corpse; did not examine the road for tracks that morning, but did so on Friday morning, and found tracks on a new road that Mr. Hamnett had been making; the track was that of a boot on which the heel had been worn down on one side; it had been a heavy boot; the skull of Mr. Hamnett appeared to have been crushed with an ax, as also that of Mrs. Hamnett; the boy's skull appeared to have been broken with a hatchet; the tracks I found led to Buttermilk Run road, the nearest way to the P. V. & C. R. R.

ROBERT C. CALHOUN, SWORN.

Am a farmer; live within ten minutes walk of Hamnett's; have known Hamnett since 1847; he and I went to school together; knew Mrs. Hamnett well since her marriage; knew the whole family; saw Hamnett about noon, the day before the murder; he was at my house; he was in good health; never knew him to be much sick; saw the prisoner frequently; first had my attention called to him by his manner of walking, he walked so strong; it appeared as though he had some power forcing him up hill, as he walked as rapidly then as at any other time; the prisoner helped me to thresh on the twenty-sixth of March; never had any conversation with him; have seen him do all sorts of work; never heard his name until after the murder; first heard of the fire about five o'clock on Thursday morning; was awakened by Mr. Vaundry's boy.

The balance of this witness' testimony did not differ materially from that of the previous witness, and at its conclusion Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

THE HOMESTEAD MURDER.

TAKING TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

Court met again at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when the cross examination of Mr. Robt. Calhoun was continued.

He testified to the general character manifested by Ortwein's conduct before the murder and said it was good.

Christian Vondery was next sworn. He said he had seen Ortwein at church with Mr. Hamnett on the the Sunday previous to the murder: also that he had seen the prisoner the night before the murder at his (the witnesse's) father's house, between eight and ten o'clock in the evening.

Ex-Coroner J. G. West was next sworn. He gave a detailed account of the position of the bodies when found in the morning, but nothing further that was new.

Mr. Ackerman, a coal miner, was next examined. He testified that he had discovered the fire about half-past three o'clock when he got up to go to work. He thought the fire had started before midnight. He said that Mr. Hamnett had two dogs, and one of them barked at him as he approached the house that morning.

THE MISSING DOG.

John Horner was next examined. Witness had never seen Ortwein until he had seen him in Court. He said that Hamnett had two dogs before the fire and but one could be found after it. He stated that the bodies were too much burned to be recognizable.

Charles Schultz, another resident of Mifflin township, testified to the same effect as Mr. Horner.

EVIDENCES OF MURDER.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, sworn—On the 30th of April went to Homestead with Dr. E. A. Wood to hold the post mortem examination; it was about five o'clock in the evening; the first body examined was that of the boy Smith; the right side of the skull was crushed in apparently as by two blows; there were also three incisions in the neck; the blows could have been inflicted by the pole of a hatchet, or an axe; the wounds on the head were sufficient to cause death immediately; Mr. Hamnett's body was next examined; the anterior portion of the skull and eye were crushed in by a violent blow; the axe would have produced that blow; the entire pole of the axe must have struck; that blow would cause death; the only thing left of the little girl was a cinder or the spinal cord; one tooth was all that was left of the child; the next body was that of Mrs. Hamnett; the front part of the skull appeared to have been crushed, but it was so badly burned that we could not tell; however, there was a fracture around the back part of the skull, which was preserved; the fracture would have caused death; a severe blow would be required to produce such a fracture; (remnants of clothing shown); think those are portions of the clothing I removed from about the back of the neck of Mr. Hamnett.

Cross-examined—Did not notice anything about Mr. Hamnett's teeth.

David K. Calhoun was recalled, but nothing new was elicited from him.

CORROBORATED.

Dr. E. A. Wood fully corroborated the evidence of Dr. Thomas in reference to the post mortem examination, and gave a succinct statement as to the reasons why they knew the wounds were inflicted before the fire; the hair of Mrs. Hamnett's head—that is, what portion of it was left on the back of her head—was saturated with blood, which would not have been the case had the wounds been inflicted during the progress of the fire; a terrible blow would have been required on the front part of the head to produce the fracture on the head of Mrs. Hamnett; the presence of large quantities of blood showed that the wounds had been inflicted before the fire.

THE LAST GOOD NIGHT.

Samuel G. West was next examined, and related the incidents connected with Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett's visit to his house on the fatal night. He identified the portion of clothing taken of Mr. Hamnett's body, as belonging to the garments worn by him on that evening.

At this point Court took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At half-past one Court re-assembled, and Samuel G. West was re-called, but nothing new was elicited on direct examination except his opinion that Mrs. Hamnett had on a breast pin that evening.

Cross-examined—They left our house about half-past ten o'clock at night; it was quite frosty; it was clear moonlight, and there was no wind stirring; it was quite still, Ortwein was in the barn when we left Hammetts; never spoke to him; on getting into the wagon Mrs. Hamnett said to her husband, "I gave Ernest the fifty cents to get that;" Hamnett replied, "I forgot to give him the fifty cents;" saw Hamnett at church the Sunday before the tragedy; Ortwein was not with him; never saw him at church; Hamnett had dogs, but I did not see them the night I was there, I judge it would take Hamnett and his wife three-quarters of an hour to go from our house to their house.

Re-direct—Myers' store is about a mile and a quarter from Hamnett's.

AT THE STORE.

Peter Meyers, sworn—Keep a store at Homestead; knew Mr. Hamnett by sight; it is a very rough, hilly road to Hamnett's; heard of the fire about seven o'clock in the morning; was in my store the evening before; saw Ortwein two or three times; he was in the store between eight and nine o'clock the evening before; he got fifty cents' worth of sugar; he then got some cigars, a pipe of tobacco and three cents' worth of candy; he tied them up in his handkerchief; he paid me in scrip; there was one half dollar in the lot, he was in my store about ten minutes; didn't see him come to the store; there was a horse ouside tied at the fence; George West came into the store while Ortwein was there; when persons come on horseback they generally tie their horses in front of the store; he got the horse when he went out, and I handed him his bundle; he went in the direction of Lewis Miller's tavern.

Cross examined—I knew Ortwein lived with Mr. Hamnett; saw him in the store at other times; he said he wanted the candy for the children; he got candy for the children on another occasions; saw Ortwein in my store on but two occasions; he was sober on the night in question; cannot fix the time, but think Ortwein left the store between eight and nine o'clock; Ortwein called to me in German.

AT THE SHELL BARK,

Louis Miller, sworn—Keep a tavern at Homestead; knew John Hamnett' don't know Ortwein; learned of the fire about eight o'clock the next morning; was in the saloon attending bar the evening previous; don't think Ortwein was there that evening; can't recollect of seeing him there; if I had given him two or three glasses of beer I would have recollected it; there are no other saloons in the vicinity; waited on all customers myself.

Cross-examined—The first time I saw Ortwein was in the court-room.

Thomas Wilson, sworn—Live a little above Homestead was in Miller's saloon the fevening previous, and was there over a half an hour, William Reese, and Charles Hoffman were with me; I know Ortwein, and knew him for a couple of months; saw him seven or eight times at Hamnetts; knew him to speak to him, but never talked with him; saw him in Miller's saloon that evening; he got a glass of beer, drank it and went out; Mr. Miller gave him the beer.

William Reese, sworn—Live a mile and a half above Homestead; knew the Hamnetts; lived four or five hundred yards from the house; saw Ortwein at Hamnetts; was at the house the morning after the fire; staid until noon; was at Miller's saloon the night before; saw Ortwein there; he got a glass of beer; he went out about half-past eight.

Cross-examined — He (Ortwein) was sober; spoke to Ortwein several times at Hamnetts; he could talk a little English; saw Ortwein and Hamnett at church twice; it was the Presbyterian church.

Charles Hoffman, sworn—Live about a mile from Hamnetts; knew Hamnett, but not his family, or Ortwein; was in Miller's saloon the night before the murder, but did not see Ortwein.

ORTWEIN ON THE WAY HOME.

George G. West, sworn—Live in Homestead with my father; knew the Hamnett family well; saw Ortwein in Myer's store the night before the murder; he bought candy, sugar and cigars; started to go home with him and then waited for Charley Rees and Tom Hoffman; Ortwein was on horseback; did not see whether he turned at the forks of the road to go to Hamnetts; when Ortwein started Pete Myers handed him his stuff upon the horse.

Cross examined—Ortwein said he wanted the candy for the children; had no conversation with him; only spoke to him; we went up the newly dug road, Ann street, towards home.

INFATUATION.

J. L. Rolshouse, sworn—Live at Evergreen Hamlet; saw Ortwein on the evening he was arrested; about three o'clock, Friday, at Wacker's brewery foot of Troy Hill, Allegeeny; at the time Ortwein came into the brewery another man followed him; they exchanged a word or two; the foreman of the brewery then came in and all three drank together; one of them asked if there was anything new; another said nothing except the great murder; the prisoner then spoke and said he knew the family well, that he had lived with them; had left about a month ago; I then asked him if he had lived with the family; he said he had and the thought of the little children being murdered,

ALMOST BROKE HIS HEART;

the prisoner then gave a description of Homestead; this excited my suspicion and I thought him worth watching; the prisoner and his companion then went out and stood upon the pavement some time; Ortwein took a ring out of his pocket which fell upon the pavement; his companion picked it up; the two then went into a wagonmaker's shop, and their actions attracted our attention; at length Ortwein's companion said to him, "Old fellow, you had better be getting out of this;" the prisoner then started off up Troy Hill; after going a few squares he turned; I started to follow, and found him just entering Ober's brewery; from here the prisoner went to Seidel's brewery; I followed, and after I had come in Ortwein asked me what I wanted with him; I told him

"NOTHING PARTICULARLY;"

he then asked me to take some beer with him; when Ortwein went to pay for the beer a breast pin dropped out of his pocket book; I picked it up and offered it to him; he then wanted to sell it to me; (Mrs. Hamnett's breast pin was here shown to witness:) I think that is the pin; I asked him to go with me, and he complied; after going some distance I met Mr. Riddle; asked him if we could not find an officer; he said he could not leave his store to go for one; I then went with the prisoner to Wacker's brewery; spoke to Mr. Wacker in relation to the matter, and he sent his boy for an officer; the officer refused to arrest; said it was not the man; in the meantime the prisoner became very drunk and disorderly, so that Mr. Wacker put him out of the saloon, when the officer took charge.

Cross-examined—Are you not one of the claimants for the blood money? I am.

THAT CROOKED BOOT.

Fred Hollenbach, sworn—My place of business is on Ohio street, near Wacker's brewery; I am a shoemaker; I know the prisoner; I first saw him when he came into my store about six o'clock in the morning of Thursday; the prisoner bought a pair of gaiters; paid me two dollars and a quarter in silver; said he came from New York at four o'clock that morning; he left a pair of boots to be fixed on the heel; they wanted to be made straight; I never mind what sort of clothes he had on; he said he wanted to buy clothes, and went with him to Smith's clothing store on Chestnut street; he bought a necktie, suspenders and overshirt: he paid for them in silver; then went with him to Mr. Klopfer's store on Ohio street; he bought a coat, vest and hat; paid for them in greenbacks; he put the clothes on, I think; I then went home; before I went home the prisoner treated a couple of times; he left the boots to be fixed, (boots shown witness) and identified as the same left for repair; Mr. Long got the carpet sack from me; (sack shown and identified.)

Nothing additional was developed in the cross-examination.

Gottlieb Weller, sworn—Am a tailor; my place of business is on Chestnut street, Allegheny; know Mr. Hollenbach; he and Ortwein came to my place about six o'clock in the morning; Ortwein bought some clothes; he paid for them in silver; told me he had come from New York that morning.

Charles Klopfer, sworn—Keep a ready-made clothing store on Ohio street, Allegheny; he paid me about fourteen dollars; do not think he had much left. Nothing further new was developed by the last two witnesses.

Mrs. Martha Lena Heckman, sworn—I and my husband are watchmakers, at No. 29 Chestnut street, Allegheny; Ortwein traded me a watch for a collar-button; I didn't see any name on the watch; Heckman didn't either; Officer Geary got the watch three weeks after.

THE WATCH IDENTIFIED.

James Taylor, sworn—Am a watchmaker; work at Heckman's; saw that watch (the one exhibited) at Heckman's; I repaired it; saw the prisoner in the store; it was before nine o'clock in the morning.

Cross-examined—I recognize Ortwein as the man who left the watch.

Officer Richard Geary, sworn—Am a police officer; know Heckman and his wife; (witness related the circumstances attending the recovery of the watch at Heckman's); the watch has never been out of my possession since that time; that is the same watch.

A BROTHER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

Thomas Hamnett sworn—Am a brother of John Hamnett, deceased: live at Fort Smith, Arkansas; was born in England; have lived nearly all over the United States; that watch was my brother John's; it was given to him by my father in 1845; I carried the watch a number of years; the name was engraved on the watch when it was first bought.

A SISTER IDNTIFIES.

Mrs. Amanda Welch sworn—Am a sister of Mrs. Hamnett's; live in Snowden township; saw my sister in February last; recognized that breast pin as Mrs. Hamnett's; she got it nine years ago; recognize one of the rings as belonging to my sister before her marriage; the sleeve buttons also; recognize the gold chain as the one given to Mrs. Hamnett by Mrs. Cliver; (John Hamnett's sister); recognize the pocket book as belonging to my sister.

D. K. Calhoun recalled. Pocket book shown witness and identified as Jno. Hamnett's.

THE ARREST.

Officer J. W. Quirk, of the Allegheny police force, was next sworn, and detailed the circumstances of the arrest. He identified the pocket book, money, rings, etc., as those taken from the prisoner at the lockup.

Officer Samuel Long was next sworn but nothing new was elicited.

At the conclusion of his testimony the Court adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning. Witnesses were cautioned not to absent themselves unless upon permission granted by the Court.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company in this city on Monday afternoon, Col. Tho. A. Scott presented the following report:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.	
Earnings for the the year ending December 31, 1873	$9,619,074 36
Expenses (63 3 10 per cent.	6,097,041 99
Net earnings	$3,522,032 37
Rental, interest, &c	2,617,177 24
Net profit for year ending December 31, 1873	$ 904,855 23
NEW CASTLE AND BEAVER VALLEY RAILROAD.	
Earnings	$ 351,089 48
Expenses (45 17-100 per cent.	158,575 73
Net earnings	$ 192,514 75
Rental and interest	140,435 79
Net profit	$ 52,078 94
LAWRENCE RAILROAD.	
Earnings	$ 189,382 32
Expenses (59 86-100 per cent.)	113,371 05
Net earnings	76,011 33
Rental and interest	75,752 96
Net profit	$ 258 37
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	
Earnings	$1,165,292 62
Expenses (58 4-10 per cent.)	680,893 88
Net earnings	$ 484,398 74
Rental and interest	380,626 00
Net profit	$ 103,772 74
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.	
Earnings	$3,671,735 25
Expenses	1,874,722 15
Net earnings	$1,797,013 10
Rental and interest	1,337,253 51
Net profit	$ 459,659 59
JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.	
Earnings	$ 1,437,576 91
Expenses (69 per cent.)	991,377 03
Net earnings	$ 446,199 88
Rental and interest	535,235 60
Deficit for the year	$ 89,035 72
There has been an aggregate expenditure for betterments on all these lines during the year, as follows:	
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railway	$1,685,686 00
Erie and Pittsburgh railroad	14,992 01
Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad	672,372 91
Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis railroad	174,045 69
The final results to the Pennsylvania Company, after paying all expenses, rentals, interest, etc., shows a net profit of	$1,228,310 00
Out of which dividends have been paid on preferred and common stock	570,000 00
Leaving a balance of	$ 658,310 00

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE UNION.

LARGE NUMBER OF DELEGATES PRESENT —AT THE CATHEDRAL—THE MORNING SESSION OF THE CONVENTION—THE AFTERNOON PARADE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

According to previous announcement, the various delegates to the third annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Catholic Total Abstinence Union assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning, where mass was held by the Rev. Father Reardon.

FATHER BOYLE'S ADDRESS.

After mass the Rev. Father Boyle delivered a short address on the aims and object of the Society. He briefly alluded to the great evils of intemperance, and said that the Church rejoiced in the success of such organizations as those present represented. They were engaged in a crusade against the greatest evil of the day. He warned them against forgetting the object and aims of their associations, and allowing men to intrude politics or any other element foreign to the glorious objects in view, assuring them that their labors would be fruitless unless such precautions were taken. He advised them at some length as to what course their societies should pursue in order to produce the most beneficial results to themselves and to the Church, and after invoking the blessing of Heaven on the convention, the religious services closed.

The delegates and the Committee of Arrangements, headed by the Union Cornet Band of the South Side, then marched to the Academy of Music, where the formal sessions of the convention opened at about 10:30 o'clock.

The stage had previously been fitted up by a committee appointed for that purpose, and presented a most beautiful appearance. Immediately back of the officers' seats a fountain was playing. Surrounding the fountain was a magnificent collection of natural flowers and green leaves that added greatly to its beauty. A number of flags and banners were also arranged about the stage in a tasty manner.

Upon the stage were Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, Revs. Lamby, Cosgrove, Casey and Boyle, together with a number of the officers of the organization. A number of prominent crusaders were also seated in the gallery, and appeared to be greatly interested in the proceedings.

Shortly after the arrival of the delegates the assemblage was called to order by Thomas Flynn, Esq., of Erie, and President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, who merely remarked that the order of exercises would be opened by Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec.

BISHOP DOMENEC'S ADDRESS.

The Bishop then stepped to the front and after uttering an impressive prayer, he proceeded to welcome the assembled delegates. He then remarked that this was not a political convention, but one convened to promote the great object of temperance. "I look," he said, "on this as God's particular work. God is the skillful physician who supplies the remedies for this awful disease, and we must follow his prescription. 'Deny yourself, and follow me,' was the advice He gave us, and only with God's assistance can we counteract the evils of intemperance. Whatever good you could accomplish will not be due to the civil law, but to your own good example. [Applause.] My advice is to sacrifice all selfish interests in order to accomplish your great objects." The Bishops remarks were listened to throughout with great attention.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

President Flynn then spoke as follows: Two years and four months ago a call was issued by the temperance men of Luzerne county, for a Total Abstinence Convention, and in pursuance of that call the first convention assembled in Scranton, February 8, 1872. Representatives from seventeen societies were present and a commencement of the good cause was made there that day. Under the guidance of the Church and by the efforts of the members, the delegates increased at the next convention to forty. This was the progress for the first year. To-day one year and four months since our last Convention we meet with ninety-two delegates. [Applause.] This does not look like going backward. He then referred to the fact that his term of office expired on that day and closed his address by thanking the convention for tho honor they had conferred up on him.

An ode of welcome, written by Rev. Father Treacy, of St. Bridget's church, was then read by B. J. Kearney, of St. Bridget's Temperance Society. The poem was well read, and its many beautiful sentiments were greeted by hearty applause.

Mr. Maloney, of Audenreid, Luzerne county, was appointed Recording Secretary, in the absence of the regular Secretary.

The Chair next appointed the following Committee on Credentials: Rev. Casey, Dr. Keyser. Hon. M. Crogan, M. J. Sullivan and M. Lambert.

While the Committee on Credentials were absent, letters of congratulation were read from Messrs. Jas. W. O'Brien, of New York, Secretary, and Rev. Father Bryne, of Trenton, President of the National Union.

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE.

The Committee on Credentials returned after a brief absence, and reported the following delegates were entitled to seats: F. J. O'Keefe and Dr. Keyser, St. Pauls, Pittsburgh; Stephen McClusky and C. Barr, St. Agnes, Pittsburgh; F. W. McBarron, St. Patrick's, Mahanoy Plane; P. F. May and Jas. Nelson, St. Luke's, Mansfield; John H. Collyer, Pittston, Luzerne county; Wm. Dillon, Titusville; G. Donnelly and B. P, Brady, St. Teresas, Philadelphia; J. Stafford, St. Andrews, Allegheny City; M. Landy and Rev. McFadden, St. Joseph's, Mahonoy City; M. Gavin and T. Donahce, St. Mary's Church; James Kenney, Father Matthew's, Blairsville; M. McMorris, Father Matthew's, Slack's Colliery; Thomas Mooney, Carbondale, Luzerne county; J. Doyle and N. J. Reilley, St. Vincent, Plymouth; W. E. Maloney, St. Patrick's, Carbon county: M. D. Billogne, Kane City; H. Conaghan, St. Gabriel's, Hazelton; M. Carroll and John Welsh, Father Matthew's, Sharon; Thomas A. Casey, Erie Cadets; F. Healey, Father Matthews, Erie; T. Healey, St. Andrew's, Erie; W. J. Dick and John Boyle, St. Bridget's, Pittsburgh; W. C. Sheeds, St. Teresa's, Union City; L. F. McGrath and J. Carney, St. John T. A. B., Pittsburgh; E. McNimick and J. T. Smith, St. Malachi's, Pittsburgh; Rev. T. Carroll, St. Joseph's, Oil City; Rev. E. A. Garvey, Williamsport; Rev. McFadden, Mahonoy City; Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthews, Kingston; Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthew's, Sugar Notch; Hon. M. Croghan, Father Matthew's, Wilkesbarre; J. Pope, St. Andrew's T. A. B., Allegheny.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Chair then appointed the following committees.

On Address to the Clergymen and Laity—Very Rev. Hickey, Rev. Carroll, and M. J. Sullivan.

On Resolutions—Dr. Keyser, Pittsburgh; Rev. McFadden, Mahonoy City; Rev. E. A. Garvey, Williamsport; John A. Collins, Pittsburgh; Frank Healey, Erie.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at three o'clock.

THE PARADE.

About two o'clock the various societies

(Continued on 8th Page.)

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

In the cross suits between Reason B. Beall and Thomas Smith, both were found to be innocent but Mr. Smith was required to pay the costs in each case.

John H. Monroe plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny of a gold chain valued at $80, belonging to George W. Biggs.

The case of Peter Hartman indicted, on oath of Ellenore Douley, for false pretense, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The argument list was taken up in this court yesterday.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury were out in the case of McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker and wife.

Steiner vs. Neel & Co. is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Holgate, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Albert Chamberlain, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

Groves & Shoemaker, creditors, vs. Wm. J. McManigal, debtor, Mifflin county. Injunction ordered to issue against certain parties, and refused as to executors of Samuel S. Woods, deceased, and others, the same to issue on precipe of the solicitor for petitioning creditors. Raymond for petitioning creditors. Debtor filed an answer denying the allegations of bankruptcy and demanding a trial by jury, which was granted and fixed for the next term at Pittsburgh.

Atherholt & Houghton, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of James Hughes for the assignment of liens, referred to Register Willard.

Thomas S. Hutchison, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, Allegheny county. The rule on M. Stener, Esq., to file his warrant of attorney as solicitor for debtor, was discharged, the same having been filed.

John Walter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of W. H. Gearheart for the ascertainment of liens referred to Register Willard for report.

P. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors, vs. Ellis Harris, debtor, Venango county. Hearing on rule to show cause why the order restraining certain creditors should not be dissolved, continued to the 13th inst.

George H. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. The bankrupt having complied with all the requirements of the acts was discharged.

Mr. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors vs. Abram Simon Crawford county. The hearing on the rule to show cause why the restraining order granted in this case should not be dissolved, was continued to the 13th inst.

W. H. Buell, creditor, vs. A. H. Cook, debtor, Pittsburgh. Petition in bankruptcy filed on the 18th inst. Debt—two judgments, aggregating $1,196. Acts of bankruptcy—disposing of farm in Westmoreland county to M. J. Montgomery, his creditors; concealing certain property in city of Pittsburgh to avoid its being attached. Warrant of arrest was ordered and bail fixed in $2,000. Yesterday the defendant was arrested by Marshall Hall and brought into court and released on giving said bail.

John Heath, creditor, vs. John Carrier and Andrew F. Baum, partners, as Carrier & Baum, debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition in bankruptcy filed. Debt $6,225. Act of bankruptcy; suspension of commercial paper.

James McGovern, steam tug Tom Rees, in admiralty. Patterson & Bishop and James Rees allowed to intervene.

Thomas T. Wightman, Esq., of this city, was, on motion of Geo. T. Oliver, admitted to practice at the bar of this Court.

On motion of U. S. Attorney Reed, processes were ordered to issue for the arrest of a number of defendants in cases to be tried at Williamsport.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

S. R. Spaulding was found guilty of larceny by bailee on three indictments.

Edward Kaye, charged by D. J. Thomas with assault, was allowed a nolle pros. on payment of costs.

The same was allowed in the case of G. D. Gifford, charged with larceny by C. H. Lincoln.

Mark B. Durkan was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, made by Daniel Dunovan. He was directed to pay the costs.

Benjamin Parkins, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty as to the third count, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years. The prosecutrix was Eliza Jane Graham.

Parkins also plead guilty to a similar count in another indictment, prepared at the instance of Phillip Zimmermann, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year on this charge.

Mark and Mary Durkan, charged by Daniel Donovan with assault and battery, were found guilty.

William Henderson, colored, was found guilty of the larceny of a quantity of butter from John Jones.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Collier and Sterrett.

Argument list in this Court.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker and wife returned a verdict this morning for plaintiff for $34,055.

In the case of Steiner vs. Neel & Co. a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $885.

The argument list is being heard.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Hearth, creditor, vs. Carrier & Baum, debtors, Pittsburgh. An order was granted on debtors to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts; returnable on the 9th inst. Purviance for creditor.

Amos Tenney, creditor, vs. Brady's Bend Company, debtor, Armstrong county. Injunction granted against Abraham French and others. Stover for motion.

Bailey & Dawson, creditors, vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors, Crawford county. Hearing on motion against the Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Rauch, President, continued to 13th inst. Shiras for motion.

Thos. S. Hutchison, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, McKeesport. Injunction granted against James Callahan & Co., and others. Hon. John Hall, U. S. Marshal, appointed provisional assignee and instructed to take charge of the freight of the steamboat "Tom Rees," and deliver same to the consignees. Morton Hunter for creditors.

McVay Brothers, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. Leave granted assignee to compromise and settle certain claims for $7,079 03. Kennedy for assignee.

Gabriel Etzel, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made allowing the assignee to make private sale of certain real estate free of all mortgage. Bredin for assignee.

The following cases on the trial list for the June term, at Williamsport, were by consent continued to the next term at that place: Emery, Ivey & Lee, creditors. vs. Josiah Moss, debtor, Susquehanna county; Joseph S. Bailey, creditor, vs. Alfred Crevling & Co., creditors, Patrick Mahon, Luzerne county.

United States vs. two copper stills, &c., owned and found in possession of Wm. Bender. On motion of United States Attorney Reed attachment and monition ordered and issued.

James McGovern vs. Steam tug "Tom Rees." In admiralty. W. R. Boggs & Co. and John A. Sneas, were allowed to intervene. Borton & Acheson for interveners.

The effects of this Court are all packed up ready for transportation to Williamsport next week.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—JUDGMENT DAY IN THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

James De Witt charged with felonious assault and battery on Michael Burns and convicted of misdemeanor, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

George Stewart for assaulting and battering Thomas Smith was assessed six cents and costs. The affair grew out of a dog trade.

Chas. C. Howard, who plead guilty to larceny and the reception of stolen goods, was retired to Claremont for sixty days.

Albert J. Baum, convicted of selling liquor on Sunday, charged by George Green, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, otherwise to be committed for thirty days.

Thos. O'Neil and Patrick Herron, each having plead guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Wm. H. Gildenfenny, were sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Chas. Jones, convicted of assault on Wm. Randall, was fined six cents and costs. Charles was also sentenced to one year to the Work House, having plead guilty a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods made by James Cluley.

George Hawkinson, convicted of assaulting a number of persons, among others Catherine Koch, and beating them with a fence rail, was sentenced to the Work House for ninety days.

Peter Hartman, convicted of false pretences on oath of Elenore Douely, was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

Mark. B. Durkin, convicted of assault and battery on Daniel Donovan, was sentenced to the Work House for one year. His better half having been convicted of of the same offence was fined six cents and costs.

Martin Patterson and George Lewis, indicted for robbery and assault, on oath of Henry Magee, having been convicted of felonious assault, were each sentenced to the Work House for nine months.

William Henderson, a negro, convicted of stealing a lot of butter, was sentenced to the Work House for one year.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett and Collier.

In the divorce case of Jane Reed vs. James Reed, Geo. F. Gilmore was appointed examiner and a rule was issued on respondent to show cause why an allowance should not be granted pendente lite.

In the matter of the application of the Bedford sub-school district for appointment of commissioners, David Chess, Matthew Bigger and Andrew Patterson were appointed.

A subpœna was awarded in the case of Ellen Clifford vs. James Clifford, libel in divorce. The divorce is asked on the ground of abusive treatment and refusal to support.

A subpœna was also awarded in the divorce case of Edward Heazelton vs. Margaret Heazelton.

The report of viewers in the case of the Board of Directors of Wilkins School District vs. James Kelly, was presented and confirmed.

James H. Porter, John F. O'Malley, S. M. Brown and C. C. Dickey, Esqs., were admitted to practice in this Court.

In the divorce case of Libbie A. Conlon vs. Thomas J. Conlon, the rule heretofore granted for allowance was extended to June 20th.

In the matter of the commitment of Mary Kelly to Dixmont, prayed for by her sister, Tuesday next was fixed for a hearing.

Orphan's Court—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Elizabeth Schuck et al. Petition presented and upon choice of minors, Michael Alt, appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

John G. Seitz, et al., minors. Bond of guardian filed and approved. Petition of guardian for lease to sell interest of wards at private sale. Order made and bond to be given in $1,450.

Sophia Brill and Annie Brill, minors. Petition presented and John Zimmer appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

Bartholomew, deceased. Report of public sale made and confirmed nisi. Bond of guardian, with surety, approved.

Charles E. West et al., miners. Guardian allowed to join in sale of interest of miners in certain piece of real estate. Bond filed and approved.

Henry Hutz, deceased, Thomas Davidson, deceased, and George Arnold, deceased. Widows' appraisements presented and approved nisi.

Margaret Stiley, deceased. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

Moritz Ackerman, et al. Guardian reported sale and same confirmed.

Wm. H. McClurg deceased. Thos. D. Wightman, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute balance.

John Feldkamp, deceased. Jas. W. Over appointed auditor to pass upon exceptions filed.

Frederick K. McKee, deceased. Report of sale made and confirmed.

Maggie L. Miller, Minor. Rule on accountant to pay into Court balance in his hands.

Sarah Fulton. Petition for allowance. Rule to show cause granted.

H. R. Tomer, deceased. Administrators directed to make sale of real estate. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of John Bell, deceased. Report of inquest presented and approved nisi.

Estate of Wm. Phillips, deceased. Petition presented, and W. A. Tomlinson, Esq., one of the administrators, discharged.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

P. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors, vs. Ellis Harris, debtor, Venango county. The rule to show cause why the restraining order granted in this case should not be dissolved, was made absolute, and same dissolved as to Wecheler & Bro. Campbell for rule.

Rees J. Willard, bankrupt, Columbia county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of lien and encumbrances. Lazear for Assignee.

Samuel R. McClean, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Petition for discharge from bankruptcy presented and order made for final examination before Register Harper. Woods for bankrupt.

P. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors, vs. Abram Simon, bankrupt, Crawford county. The restraining order granted against Wecheler & Bro.'s et al. Campbell for rule.

James McGovern vs. steam-tug "Tom Rees," in admiralty. Culp & Gamble allowed to file intervening libel. Keenan & Taylor for interveners.

William Householder vs. steamer Bengal Tiger, in admiralty. Time for taking testimony on part of respondents extended sixty days from expiration of rule granted on the 16th ultimo. Kerr and Guthrie for motion.

A MARBLE ROOSTER.

We are indebted to Messrs. Verner & Co., manufacturers of fine marble work, No. 286 Penn avenue, for a finely chiseled door block of Italian marble, surmounted with a miniature rooster, complete with immense spurs and emblematic of the great Democratic party. The superb workmanship is highly creditable to the Verner establishment, which has an enviable reputation for the elegance of its productions in foreign and American marbles.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THE SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION OF THE PITTSBURGH DIOCESE.

The Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh met Thursday at ten o'clock in Trinity Church, pursuant to adjournment, and was presided over by Bishop Kerfoot.

A number of committees presented their report, which after discussion were adopted. The modified constitution for the Board of Missions was adopted, and a resolution was passed requiring the Board to pay the traveling expenses of the clergy attending the two regular meetings of the Board.

DEANS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Bishop made the following appointment of Deans for the ensuing year: Erie, M. A. Tolman; Kittaning, D. White; Brownsville, R. L. Worth; Warren, H. S. Getz; Johnstown, G. C. Rafter.

The nominations for Board of Missions made on the previous day were then taken up, and the ballot being dispensed with, the nominees were unanimously elected, as follows: Pittsburgh Deancy, Rev. R. F. Alsop, Rev. H. W. Spalding, D. D., J. H. Shoenberger, H. J. Lynch; Erie Deancy, Rev. W. H. Mills, W. C. Kelso; Brownsville Deancy, W. W. Smith; Kittaning Deancy, E. S. Golden; Warren Deancy, M. Beecher; Johnstown Deancy, John Roberts.

Rev. Mr. Carter and Mr. Hill Burgwin were nominated and elected to fill the vacancies on the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary.

The unpaid assessments upon the parishes for Bishops' salary and for Conventions and Diocesan expenses for 1871-72 were discharged.

Dr. Scarborough presented a resolution requesting the deputies to the next general convention to the following memoriam: The Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pittsburgh in Convention assembled, respectfully petition your body to take such measures as in your wisdom may seem proper, towards securing an English version of the Creed, commonly called "The Nicene," as conformable as may be to the original text.

APPRECIATION OF THE BISHOP.

The Convention met again in the afternoon, and, pending the election Mr. Hill Burgwin offered a resolution expressing the pleasure of the Convention at hearing of Bishop Kerfoot's decision to make a visit to Europe for his health, and also expressing the hope that the tour would prove highly beneficial to him. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Shoenberger moved (Rev. Smith in the chair) that the Convention appropriate $1,000 toward the expenses of the trip of the Bishop to Europe. The gentleman at the same time stated that the amount would not come from the Treasury. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Bishop Kerfoot attempted to make a few remarks but his feelings overcame him and he sat down.

Rev. Scarborough made a few eulogistic remarks concerning the Bishop and stated that the amount named had been subscribed in the Convention within fifteen minutes.

After Mr. Scarborough the Bishop was enabled to make a few touching remarks, testifying his gratitude.

Rev. Nelson, a missionary from China, addressed the Convention, and expressions of good will and promises of aid were, on motion, tendered him.

THE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The Secretary then announced the result of the election as follows:

Registrar of the Diocese—Rev. R. Smith.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund—Malcolm Hay.

Treasurer of Convention—John B. Jackson.

Treasurer of Christmas Fund—Joseph H. Hill.

Standing Committee—Revs. Thomas Crumpton, D. D., John Scarborough, D. D., R. J. Coster., Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin and Thos. M. Howe.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Josiah King, W. H. Byram, E P. Jones, Malcolm Hay and H. J. Lynch.

For Trustees of the Diocese.—James Bredin, Alfred Howell, F. M. Hutchinson, E. P. Jones, John H. Shoenberger, J. P. Henderson, W. W. Smith, Reuben Miller.

Mr. Burgwin presented a resolution suggesting a change in the general laws of the church which provided for the appointment of a Court of Appeals to settle all doctrinal points that shall arise between members of the church. Resolution adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the General Convention: Clerical—Rev. Dr. Scarborough, Rev. Henry S. Getz, Rev. R. S. Smith, Rev. M. A. Tolman. Lay—Geo. W. Cass, J. H. Shoenberger, Thomas M. Howe, Hill Burgwin.

Adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

MESSRS. FRANK & SON'S GLASS WORKS IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD TOTALLY DESTROYED—TWO DWELLING HOUSES CONSUMED—LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $75,000.

The alarm of fire which was sounded shortly before three o'clock Thursday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of fire at Messrs. William Frank & Son's glass house, at Frankstown station on the Pittsburgh and Connellsvile Railroad. Although a general alarm was struck and a number of engines succeeded in reaching the scene in a very short time, the whole works, together with all their contents were entirely consumed, and several adjoining buildings were more or less injured. The fire originated in a building known as the mixing house and was first discovered by a man on duty who immediately sounded an alarm. Subsequently the alarm from box No. 154, Twenty-sixth and Sidney streets, South Side, was sounded. Engineer White and Assistant Hamill and the Phillips, Relief and Niagara engines and Harry Olliver Hook and Lader Truck were soon on hand and would have succeeded in saving the property had there not been a great insufficiency of water. There were only three plugs in the neighborhood, two of which were available, but in consequence of a six inch main, having been put in at Cunliff's Run, where the slide of Second avenue carried away the original main the supply of water in the twenty-third ward was limited.

The flames spread rapidly from the mixing house until the two glass houses, constructed of brick and frame, together with the frame packing houses, straw shed carpenter shop, and the frame stable of John W G. Smith, grocer, were entirely consumed. Fire was also communicated to a two story frame belonging to Mrs. Wessell, a double frame belonging to Conrad Roderous and to Smith's grocery store, all of which were entirely consumed, except the store. Mrs. Wessell succeeded in saving her household furniture but a portion of the furniture belonging to the occupants of Roderous' house was destroyed.

The loss of Messrs. Frank & Sons will reach about $60,000 it is estimated, on which there is an insurance of $37,000 in home and foreign companies. Roderous' house had lately been completed at a cost of $1,800 and was insured for $1,000. Mr. Smith's loss will probably reach about $5,000 and Mrs. Wessell's about $1,000; both of the parties being partially insured. It is not known how the fire originated. Some attributed its origin to the work of an incendiary, while others think the fire was caused by a pile of unslacked lime that was lying about the works. It is understood that Messrs. Frank & Sons will rebuild their works. The firm gave employment to about one hundred and twenty-five men and boys.

DON'T irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough, when a remedy as safe and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be so easily procured. Sore throat and lungs are speedily helped by it.
TTHS&W

THE EDGAR HOMICIDE.

INQUEST HELD FRIDAY.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY—A VERDICT RENDERED THAT EDGAR MET HIS DEATH FROM A SHOT FIRED BY POTTS.

The Coroner's jury empanneled on Thursday afternoon in the Edgar homicide case met Friday morning at eleven o'clock, in Coroner McCallin's office to conclude the inquest. Messrs. C. C. Montooth and Wm. C. Moreland, Esqs., appeared as counsel for Potts.

NELLIE MORAN'S TESTIMONY.

Nellie Moran, the woman whom Potts called to see on the morning the affray happened, was the first witness examined. The former part of her testimony related to the time of the event and to minor points concerning the parties' proceedings previous to their coming down stairs. She testified further as follows: I saw Edgar kick the door open; all I heard Edgar say was that he came to raise a little h——l; he pulled a revolver on Potts; they then made it up and shook hands with me; I didn't know any of them; never saw them before that I know of, Donovan came down stairs and Potts said "he has got a grudge against me;"

HE STRUCK AT POTTS;

I was in the bed; I took hold of Donovan and bellowed "murder;" Edgar then presented a revolver on my face so hard that the soreness has not gone out yet; I then fainted; I am sure Edgar would have shot me dead if I had not fainted; I saw Edgar pull the revolver and shoot at Potts; when they got in the hall I saw Edgar shoot himself in his own face; whether Potts shot then I can't say; Potts then went to the room; Edgar then shot at Potts again; there were two shots fired before I fainted; Edgar then got out of the house; Edgar was never in the house before that I know of; Potts had called between nine and eleven o'clock for sometime to see me as I was sick; I had a sleeping room and a sitting room; the man that did the shooting had light clothes I think; I cannot tell who fired the fatal shot; there were two shots fired before I fainted and three after I came to my senses; Edgar kicked the door in; there is one bullet mark in my room and one in the hall;

EDGAR PULLED THE FIRST REVOLVER

on Potts; I did not see Potts shoot at all; I saw but one revolver; I saw it in Edgar's hands, and saw him fire; he pulled out of his pocket behind; I was backed up with a revolver, and who fired the first two I do not know; I saw no pistols with any one but Edgar; there were five in the party; one of the party tried to take our part; he said it was a shame to back these women up in that way; Edgar turned on him then and said if he interfered he would shoot him; I am certain Edgar shot himself through the face; I don't think Potts shot Edgar at all; if he had done so I think I would have seen it; I did'nt see Potts have a revolver at all.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, the physician who attended Edgar, was next sworn, and gave the result of the post mortem examination, published in THE POST yesterday morning. He stated that the wound in Edgar's face gave him no trouble at all.

LIZZIE GIBSON'S TESTIMONY

Lizzie Gibson was the next witness. She stated that the men rushed into the room, and four of them pitched on Potts, while the other stood guard over the women with a revolver. She was not positive, but thought two shots were fired, and saw a pistol in Potts' hand after the shooting occurred. After the first shot was fired, she thinks the man who guarded them ran into the crown; three of them were on Potts at one time, and had him down on the floor; they all ran out together, and Potts remained; Potts was there when we were taken to the lock-up; I did not see that any one was shot, and only knew it myself from seeing the blood on the floor; I think I saw a gash cut in one side of Potts' face afterwards; I did not see him after that.

WHAT NELLIE CLAYTON SAW.

Nellie Clayton said she saw Edgar come to Nellie Moran's room and as Potts would not admit him, he broke it down; Edgar and the others knocked Potts down; I heard two shots fired, and afterwards saw Edgar fire two shots at Potts; when Edgar came in he pulled a revolver on Potts and told him he would shoot him; if Potts fired any shots at Edgar it was in the hall, and I did not see it; I didn't know that anybody was shot until I saw the blood in the hall, and then I thought it was Potts; think it was Edgar who stood guard over us when the first shot was fired; after Edgar left we went into the bed-room where Potts was; only saw one pistol and that was in Edgar's hand; didn't see Potts have any pistol.

Jennie Fitzgerald was next sworn, but her testimony was of minor importance as she did not see the shooting.

M'GRAW & GOGGINS' EVIDENCE.

Andrew McGraw said he saw Potts pick up a revolver, but ran out in the hall and did not see him fire. He had been with Edgar four hours before and thought he was pretty drunk at the time of the shooting. He thought Edgar had a revolver, but could not say whether it was the one Potts picked up. He did not know that Donavan had a revolver at the time, but had seen him with a black one at other times.

David Groggins was in the house but in an upstairs room when the shots were fired, and did not see the row. He saw a revolver in Edgar's possession, and went up stairs because he saw there was going to be a row in the room. When he passed through the hall he saw Potts in the room undressed.

BARNEY MARTIN TESTIFIES.

Barney Martin said he went to the house in company with Edgar. They first went up stairs and then came down to the room occupied by Potts. Edgar burst the the door in, when the scuffle commenced, but Edgar did not participate in it. He afterwards went out the room and was outside when the first shot was fired. He then went back and Edgar fell to the floor with the remark "I have got it." Edgar had a large revolver when he went there and was in the room alone with Potts when the first shot was fired. There was nothing else of importance in Martin's testimony.

DONOVAN'S STATEMENT.

James Donovan was the last witness. I was talking to a woman upstairs when the fuss commenced. One of the women came to the room I was in and said a man downstairs had a revolver in his hand; I then went downstairs and saw Potts standing on the floor and Edgar there; Potts said they had kicked in the door, and spoke about arresting them; Edgar then came up and Potts went to take a revolver from his pocket when I grabbed him and a man named Harrison took the pistol away from him; afterwards Potts picked up the pistol from the floor and shot Edgar; I jumped into the hall and there I heard another shot; Edgar then came out and said he was shot; three shots were fired that I heard, I saw Edgar have a revolver before; I met Edgar on the Saturday before, and was introduced to him at the primary meetings.

The testimony then closed, and all retired from the room but the jury. After a brief consultation the following verdict was rendered:

That George R. Edgar came to his death on the morning of June 11th, 1874, from a pistol-shot fired by the hand of Thomas P. Potts, at house No. 2, Watson street, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, on the morning of June 7th, 1874.

DR. E. A. WOOD is being prominently put forward by his friends for the nomination of Senator on the South Side on the Democratic ticket. He is popular and would make a good run if nominated, which his proverbial modesty prevents him from seeking in the way that most nominations are usually sought and won.

ROW AMONG THE PIGTAILS.

THE CELESTIALS AT BEAVER FALLS GO FOR AH CHUCK—CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE, CUTTING OFF THE RICE SUPPLY—THE RIOTERS IN JAIL.

For some time back it appears that the Celestials in Beaver Falls have been dissatisfied with Ah Chuck, their general manager, paymaster and financial agent, on account of his refusal to issue the regular rations of rice to a number of the gang, who are addicted to gambling. About nine o'clock on Saturday morning this dissatisfaction culminated in a riot. Between fifty and sixty of the heathen stormed Ah Chuck's residence, which was speedily barred against them. For a time the heathen raged, some firing their pistols at the house and others throwing missiles through the windows. Other malcontents from the cutlery works constantly joined the ranks and for a time the manager's life was despaired of, as the mob had provided themselves with a rope and asserted their firm determination to hang him at ten o'clock.

In the meantime, however, Joseph Crane, a constable, and a few Melican men, put in an appearance, and by the vigorous use of clubs soon demonstrated to the almond-eyed ruffians that they had imagined a vain thing.

About a dozen of the leaders were arrested and taken before 'Squire McCreary, who, after hearing the evidence against them, committed them to the Beaver jail until it could be determined what was best to do with them. Following are the names of those incarcerated: Bo Moo, Foug Quon, Hoy Jack, Gowg Who, E. Sing, Wing Chew, Lung Woo, Lung Chee, Kee You and Sing Wing.

It seems as though the Cutlery Company have gotten a yellow elephant on their hands. Now that the supply of rats has given out the supply of rice must be increased, or Beaver Falls may yet become a burnt offering to atone for the injustice of forcing "cheap Chinese labor" upon the unwilling people.

RADICAL RETURNS.

RADICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IN SESSION—SMYTHE UNABLE TO MAKE HIS POINT.

Thursday afternoon the Radical County Executive Committee met at the Lincoln club rooms to hear the reports from the chairmen of the various conventions held on Tuesday last. The reports were handed in and read by the Secretary, but have already been published in the POST. The only matter of peculiar interest was the disputing of the nomination of Gerwig, Long and Graham to the Assembly by W. C. Smythe, the North Side candidate who claimed to have been defrauded out of the nomination.

After the transaction of preliminary business the committee generously allowed Mr. Smythe to make a statement of the fraud committed. He stated that he had nine votes at the Convention, when only seven were necessary for an election, and claimed that he had seven affidavits in his pocket of delegates who had voted for him. After considerable squabbling a committee was appointed, set up Smythe thinks, to examine his charges and claims, who reported that he produced only six affidavits from delegates who voted for him. The committee also reported that Mr. Kreiling had furnished Smythe with a written statement that he (Kreiling) had voted for Smythe, and that Alderman Anderson of the Fourteenth ward had testified that the statement was correct. The committee, however, could not see that Mr. S. was elected and reported against him.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

See Deuteronomy, chap. xii. verse 23. The blood being the source from which our systems are built up and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, how important that it should be kept pure. If it contains vile festering poisons, all organic functions are weakened thereby. Settling upon important organs, as the lungs, liver or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behooves every one to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition, and more especially does this apply at this particular season of the year than at any other. No matter what the exciting cause may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood. Now Dr. Pierce does not wish to place his Medical Discovery in the catalogue of quack patent nostrums by recommending it to cure every disease, nor does he so recommend it, on the contrary, there are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure; but what he does claim is this, that there is but one form of blood disease that it will not cure, and that disease is cancer. He does not recommend his Discovery for that disease, yet he knows it to be the most searching blood cleanser yet discovered, and that it will free the blood and system of all other known blood poisons, be they animal, vegetable or mineral. The Golden Discovery is warranted by him to cure the worst forms of skin diseases, as all forms of blotches, pimples and eruptions, also all glandular swellings and the worst form of scrofulous and ulcerated sores of neck, legs or other parts, and all scrofulous diseases of the bones, as white swellings, fever sores, hip joint and spinal diseases, all of which belong to scrofulous diseases.

CONFIRMED—HIP JOINT DISEASE CURED.

W. GROVE STATION, Ia., July 14, 1872.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—My wife first became lame nine years ago. Swellings would appear and disappear on her hip, and she was gradually becoming reduced, and her whole system rotten with disease. In 1871 a swelling broke on her hip, discharging large quantities, and since that time there are several openings. Have had five doctors at an expense of $125, who say nothing will do any good but a surgical operation.

July 16, 1873, he writes thus: My wife has certainly received a great benefit from the use of your Discovery, for she was not able to get off the bed, and was not expected to live a week, when she commenced using it, a year ago. She has been doing most of her work for over six months. Has used twenty bottles and still using it. Her recovery is considered as almost a miracle, and we attribute it all to the use of your valuable medicine. I can cheerfully recommend it as a blood purifier and strength restorer.

STTH&W J. M. ROBINSON.

H. R. A. MASONRY, a new Masonic Chapter, to be known as Orient Chapter No. 247, was constituted in Kittanning, on Thursday last, by D. D. G. H. P. Geter C. Shidle, assisted by a number of the Grand Officers of the State, and Companions from this city and other places. The visiting brethren were courteously and paternally received by the R. A. Masons of Kittanning, who participated in the interesting ceremonies. The following are the names of the officers installed for the ensuing year: William B. Meredith, H. P.; John Fluke, R.; James McCullough, S.; James A. Gault, Treasurer; Geo. T. Crawford, Secretary.

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Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.
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POTATO BUGS.—NOTHING SUPERIOR to the CARBOLATE POWDER as a remedy against the destructive influences of the Potato Bug. It is not only fatal to the bugs, but is advantageous to the growth of plants, being composed in part of lime, magnesia, carbolic acid, &c. It is easily applied, and is the cheapest remedy extant. This valuable powder is manufactured by the Pittsburgh Tar and Chemical Works, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and for sale by all wholesale and retail druggists.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

POTATO BUGS.

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POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS,
POTATO BUGS, POTATO BUGS.

Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green,
Nothing will destroy them but Paris Green.

PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,
PURE PARIS GREEN, PURE PARIS GREEN,
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70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.
30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.
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FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.
NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.
We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.
THOS. F. STEWART.
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FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM OF 50 acres, in Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa. Improvements—house with 9 rooms and cellar, frame barn, spring house and granery, good water, orchard 350 peach, 350 apple trees, pear, cherry, quince and other small fruit. The land is underlaid with coal. Price $6,500; if paid cash, $6,000. Stock, farming tools and crop can be bought reasonable. Possession can be given in a short time. Address CHARLES FRIEDRICKS, near Small's blacksmith shop, 3 miles from Beaver, 3 miles from Beaver Falls, 3½ miles from Rochester.
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44th SEMI-ANNUAL
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To be drawn SATURDAY, July 4, 1874.
One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.
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Five Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN } GREENBACKS.
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each
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1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
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Number of gifts, 10,000; Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20; twenty-five tickets, $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
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LIVER PILLS!
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DOES NOT KNOW WHAT AILS HIM.
He is moody, restless and despondent; and that is the time to take a simple remedy that will restore him to health
IN A SINGLE DAY,
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MOTT'S LIVER PILLS cure torpidity of the liver.
MOTT'S LIVER PILLS give tone to the stomach.
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50 Cash Gifts,	2,000 each	100,000
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FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of conference on the currency bill.

Mr. MORTON explained the report as taking away the monopoly feature from national banking system making banking free, etc. The theory of the bill is that a five per cent. bond will, by the 1st of January, 1878, be at par coin and that United States notes being convertible into them will also be at par. That in the meantime United States notes will gradually appreciate from their present discount to par and that this appreciation will be gentle and slow not exceeding 3½ per cent. per annum, so that specie payments may be brought about without oppression to the debtor class or derangement of the business of the country.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he desired to ask the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) and the committee what knowledge they had of the condition of affairs which would exist in 1878 which would justify this step to specie payment—a step which they did not dare to take now. The Senate was asked to do a thing three years hence which it did not dare to do now, and who knew what the condition of affairs would be then.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Massachusetts disclosed his opinion that the country could not return to specie payment in 1878. He (Sherman) believed the United States of America had the power and ability to redeem its notes in two years from this time.

Mr. THURMAN said if the passage of the bill would stop discussion on the currency question and make the people stop talking about what kind of money they were going to have and go to work to earn it it would do good, but he did not think it would have that effect.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the eight section of the bill transferred the financial powers of this country from Congress to speculators of Wall street and throughout Europe, and when the first of January, 1878, should approach there would be a demand for the repeal of this section because the country would see it could not stand the combined speculators of the world.

Mr. MORTON said the argument of the gentleman (Boutwell) was to the effect that a return to specie payment at any time would be ruinous to the country.

Mr. BOUTWELL denied that such was his argument, and contended that the country would gradually approach specie payment.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Dawes in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It appropriates $23,627,713. The first paragraph in the bill was an appropriation of $1,645,507 for public printing and the paper, including the cost of printing debates, with a provision that the wages of Government printers and binders shall not be above the average price of similar work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. After discussion, extending over an hour and a half, the provision in regard to the wages of printers and binders was stricken out.

GEN. HOWARD'S EXPENSES.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an item appropriating $7,000 to reimburse General O. O. Howard for his expenses for defending his official conduct as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, and spoke in advocacy of it.

Mr. SPEER raised a point of order, and suggested that there had been no such proposition made to pay the expenses of President Johnson in defending his official conduct.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that President Johnson's acquittal had not been unanimous, as General Howard's had been.

The question was passed over informally, in order to allow Garfield to find the law under which the item would be in order.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an item appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out civil service rules.

Mr. SOUTHARD referred to Curtis, as having been compelled to resign his position as head of the Civil Service Commission, because of a violation of all rules of the commission, and that too, even by the President himself.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) denied that the civil service reform was undertaken upon any recommendation of the President. It was the scheme of a cabal in the Senate, composed of Messrs. Trumbull, Schurz, and others, for the purpose of breaking down General Grant in the Presidential election of 1872. It was presented in Congress, which was bothered at that time with the same sort of demagogues that are often seen at other times, and they did not dare to vote against it. They were all afraid to go home and say that they had voted against civil service reform, which had found its origin in China, and its best exemplification in Great Britain. It was

A MERE TRICK

of politicians who had apostatized from the party knowing that he was dead on account of his vote in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and who wished to get once more into public life, but it did not galvanize him.

Mr. COX remarked in regard to civil service reform that when one came to real practical reform it was not there. It reminded him of a French comedy in which there was a character who never appeared on the stage while every other character who come before the curtain inquired for her. This civil service reform was

A HUMBUG

of the administration, and he was glad that the gentleman from Massachusetts, with his trenchant spear had pricked the bubble. The true civil service reform was honesty and capacity.

Mr. BECK agreed with Cox that civil service reform had proved to be a humbug as it was utterly unable to reach anything except the very lowest order of clerk.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) inquired of members of the Republican party whether there was one single principle in the platform on which it had gone before the country when Gen. Grant was elected on which it proposed still to stand.

Mr. BUTLER, (Mass.) Yes, we stand still by the soldiers.

Mr. WILLARD. Very well. Stand by the soldiers; but the convention which nominated General Grant, and which represented every district in the United States, adopted this resolution as a part of its platform: "That any system of civil service under which subordinate positions of the government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal is evidently demoralizing, and that we therefore favor a reform of the system which shall abolish the power of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office."

Similar resolutions were adopted by the National Democratic Convention and by the National Labor Convention; in fact, every political party that assembled that year as a national organization adopted the declaration that there was absolutely needed a reform of civil service. If the Republican party proposes to play fast and loose with the people—to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it—to hope to fling out its party banner with the cry of "reform," and then when it comes into power, spit upon that platform and trample that banner under foot, how long had such a party to remain in power?

Mr. RANDALL—Not day. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. MARSHALL said he had voted originally for civil service reform but that he would not vote any longer to keep up such a miserable and expensive shame and fraud. It had performed nothing whatever. Where had there been any reform in civil service the last three years? It was during that time that

FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

had nestled in every branch of civil service. There had not been a period in the history of the Republic when fraud and the violation of law had been so prominent as during the last three years. There was but one mode of reform and that was in the mode of selecting a Chief Magistrate, but he had not time now to elucidate that view.

The committee rose and Mr. Butler moved to suspend the rules so as to make an amendment in order to cover into the treasury any money now unexpended which had been appropriated for civil service reform so called.

Pending action on the motion the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The amendments of the House to the bill to amend laws relating to patents' trademarks and copyrights were concurred in and the bill was passed.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of unfinished business which was the report of the Conference Committee on the finance bill.

After considerable discussion a vote was taken and the report agreed to—yeas, 32; nays, 23 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bogy, Carpenter, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.), Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Logan, McCreery; Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Robertson, Scott, Sherman, Spencer, Tipton, West and Wright—32.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Edmunds, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Texas), Hamlin, Jones, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Schurz, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Washburne—28.

Messrs. Cameron, Dennis, Lewis and Windom, who would have voted for the repeal, were paired with Cragin, Kelly, Wadleigh and Saulsbury, who would have voted against it.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Dawes in the chair) on the Sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. STARKWEATHER opened the discussion.

Mr. NIBLACK regarded the effort at civil service reform as a complete and total failure, because, instead of giving clerks and other subordinates some sort of tenure of office it simply embarrassed the President in making his appointments.

Mr. KELLOGG'S amendment made yesterday appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out civil service rules was rejected—Yeas, 48; nays, 108.

Mr. E. R. HOAR offered his amendment appropriating $25,000 in aid of the building undertaken by the little sisters of the poor in Washington. He advocated the amendment, stating that the charity of the little sisters was exercised without regard to religious faith of those aided by them.

Mr. WHEELER said that such was not the information he had.

Mr. MAYNARD expressed regret that any suggestion of sectarianism had been put forward in this matter. If this charity were deserving it was no matter what religious denomination had control of it.

Mr. COX complimented Maynard on his sentiments and applied to him the couplet of Tennyson:

"Kind words are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

The amendment of Mr. Hoar was then rejected.

PLEASURE TRIP EXPENSES.

A motion of Mr. Lamison to strike out an item of $40,000 for a light-house and beacon at Mathias' Point, Virginia, was discussed for some time.

Mr. SENER made a speech against striking out, in which he asserted that the motion was made on a basis of some observations made by members of pleasure trip expenses which were paid by the government.

Mr. LAMISON stated that the light-house at Mathias' Point was of no earthly use, and that there were enough light-houses on the Potomac to supply the whole country if they were fairly distributed.

Mr. SENER suggested that Lamison had "seen double" on that occasion.

Mr. LAMISON retorted that Sener never drank too much unless the liquor was supplied by somebody else. (Laughter). A man might be drunk when he made a recommendation for that light-house, but he would be inexcusable if he insisted on it after he got sober. (Laughter).

After further discussion the motion to strike out was adopted by a vote of 87 to 70.

On motion of Mr. Coburn an appropriation of $15,000 was made to begin the publication of official records of war of the rebellion both of the Union and Confederate armies.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

THE SENATE.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Transportation, reported adversely on the House bill providing for the construction of the Fort St. Phillip Canal, and the committee was discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported back several memorials, containing charges against John H. Mitchell, Senator from Oregon, and asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. It was so ordered.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. WEST reported from the Committee on Transportation an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which provides for the appointment by the President of a Board of Engineers, to be composed of two from the army, two from the coast survey, and three from civil life, which Board shall make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by canal from said river to the waters of the Gulf, or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of said river, and the Board shall make a full and detailed estimate and statement of the cost of each of said plans, and shall report the same, together with their opinion thereon, showing which of said plans they deem preferable, giving their reasons therefor to the Secretary of War, to be presented at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-third Congress. The amendment proposes to appropriate $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of said Survey. Placed on the calendar.

PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, called up the House bill providing for the collection of moneys due the United States from the Pacific Railroad companies. Passed.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the election of Congressmen at large for Alabama. Placed on the calendar. He also reported without amendment the House bill relating to compensation of Representatives in Congress. Placed on the calendar.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the resolution of the House disagreeing to the report of the Conference Committee on the finance bill and asking for a new conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the subject be referred to the Finance Committee, further conference being useless.

Mr. THURMAN said, for some years there had been a complaint from the west that certain eastern States had an undue proportion of national bank currency. An opportunity had been presented here for redistribution of the $46,000,000 and he appealed to the Senators from the west to accept. Why waste the remaining six or seven days of this session in fruitless discussion. His mission would not be settled by Congress, but must go before the people. Ultimately, it would be reduced to a question of whether we should have sound currency or irredeemable paper currency. He favored the motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer the subject to the Finance Committee as he had no hope for good results from a new Conference Committee.

Mr. SCOTT favored a new Conference and said he had not lost all hope. There was a bill on the calendar to provide for the redistribution of the currency which could be taken up at any time. He did not think the country was pledged to return to specie payment at the earliest practical moment. The pledge was to adopt measures to return to specie payments and the report perfected by the late Conference Committee presented the measure in that direction, though it was not as good a one as he would like to have. He would vote for a new conference so long as there was any hope of agreement upon something.

After further discussion a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Edmunds to refer the subject to the Finance Committee and it was rejected.

The question then being on Wright's motion that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a committee of conference it was agreed to—yeas, 38; nays, 17, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Chandler, Clayton, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry (Mich.,) Gilbert, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingall, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Root, Sherman, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Tipton, West, Windom and Wright—38.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Boutwell, Buckingham, Conkling, Cooper, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Texas,) Jones, Morrill (Me.,) Morrill (Vt.,) Sargent, Schurz, Stewart, Thurman and Washburne—17. Messrs. Dennis and Lewis who would have voted in the affirmative were paired with Messrs. Kelly and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the negative.

The Chair announced the Committee to be Messrs. Wright, Ferry (Mich.,) and Stevenson.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a resolution of the House disagreeing to the Senate amendments to the moiety bill and asking for a conference committee.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate insist upon its amendments and grant a committee.

The motion was agreed to and the Chair appointed Messrs. Scott, Howe and Bayard.

Adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, from the Committee on Ways and Means reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill repealing all moieties.

The amendments to the bill were rejected. The bill was then sent to the Conference Committee, composed on the part of the House of E. H. Roberts, Sheldon and Wood.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD then made a conference report on the currency bill. He proceeded to explain the report and to specify the changes in the bill as passed by the House, and substitute as reported back from the Conference Committee, two material points being, first as to the proportion of legal tenders to be cancelled on issue of more bank currency, being now paid at three-eighths, and second, as to the time for the redemption of United States notes in gold or bond, which is now fixed for the first of January, 1878. These he said were concessions made in opposite directions.

Mr. CLYMER, member of the Conference Committee who did not sign a report made a speech stating the reasons for his dissent. He regarded the substitute as a transparent fraud intended to allow the Republican party to escape condemnation and to bridge over the coming election. His axiomatic financial principle was that the only standard of money was gold and silver. He would not favor further disgrace and misery on the country by voting on the conference report.

CONFERENCE REPORT REJECTED.

The House then proceeded to vote on the report of the Conference Committee and it was rejected—yeas, 101, nays, 146.

NEGLEY EXPLAINS.

Mr. NEGLEY in voting aye said, he did so in respect for the views of his constituents, but that personally he was opposed to several of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. DAWES moved that the subject be sent to a new Conference Committee. Agreed to—yeas. 198; nays, 48.

The Speaker announced the following as a conference committee on the part of the House: Messrs. Dawes, McCreery and Marshall.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered the amendment of which he gave notice yesterday, to abolish the Civil Service Commission. He accepted the proposition made by Mr. Kasson which makes it the duty of the head of each executive department to prescribe and publish rules for ascertaining qualifications of applicants for appointments at his disposal, and to make such appointments only from candidates who have qualifications of honesty, efficiency and fidelity, and not a reward for mere party zeal, giving preferences only to those who have additional qualification of an honorable record in military or naval service of the United State, and to make such appointments as equitably as possible from candidates from the several Congressional districts. The proposition also requires reasons for removal to be entered on the records of the department.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to amend the amendment by striking out that portion of it proposed by Mr. Kasson and insert in lieu of it a paragraph to give preference to soldiers and sailors and their dependent relations. Agreed to.

Without disposing formally of Butler's proposition as amended the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

MORE WARNINGS.

Result of Kindling a Fire with Oil.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—A little seven year old daughter of Phillip Heitekamp was burned to death while attempting to build a fire with the assistance of kerosene oil.

A YOUNG LADY FATALLY BURNED BY THE EXPLOSION OF A COAL OIL LAMP.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—Miss Sallie Smith, about seventeen years of age, a student of the Female School, Oakland, Ky., was fatally burned last night during the school exhibition exercises. She was standing on the stage near a coal oil lamp which exploded and at once enveloped her in flames. She immediately rushed among the audience, causing great confusion among them most of whom escaped by windows and doors. Her father, A. H. Smith, in endeavoring to save her, had his hands seriously burned. Her physicians report her dying this morning.

LABOR TROUBLES.

THE OHIO MINERS' STRIKE.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—Adjutant General Amos to-day received orders from Governor Allen to ship, by the first train to Chillicothe, a sufficient quantity of fixed ammunition to supply the Sill Guard, a company of militia who will be ordered to Nelsonville, if necessary, to prevent bloodshed.

Governor Allen's private Secretary, Jno. H. Putnam, has gone to the scene of the troubles, and will advise the Governor as to the true situation of affairs.

WAITING FOR ORDERS.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—The Lytle Greys Military have received orders from the State Adjutant General to be in readiness to march at a moment's notice to Nelsonville to suppress striking miners' riot there. They are in armory ready.

BREVITIES.

The master car builders to-day heard reports of committees on professional topics and took a drive into the suburbs after the close of the session. They were serenaded to-night at their hotel.

The principal business transacted by the Ohio Congregational Conference to-day was hearing reports, the most important of which was the report of the Secretary of the Ohio Educational Society.

A FULL REPORT OF THE DIFFICULTY.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—A special to the Ohio State Journal, to-night, from Nelsonville, prepared by a very reliable reporter, is as follows:

ARRIVAL OF THE NEGROES.

About three hundred and forty colored men, most of them from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived here about four o'clock this morning, having collected in Columbus by different routes last night. They were accompanied by twenty-one special policemen from Columbus. They passed the Nelsonville depot and proceeded directly to Longstreth's Mines, half a mile below, but still within the village corporation, where they found everything quiet. They were immediately placed on military duty. Arms were placed in their hands and picket lines, encircling a territory of half a mile in diameter, rounding the entrance to Longstreth's Mines, were established. During the day the American flag has floated from Longstreth's works, where the new men collected. The camp lines have been marked down, and the colored men have been patroling the outskirts all day with muskets and fixed bayonets, refusing admittance within the lines to all not endorsed by the operators or police. About twenty-seven are on picket duty around the hills in the rear of the works, and a reserve picket force is to be added to-night. Three of the colored men missed the special train last night, but came down on the passenger train to-day accompanied by Jas. R. Spencer, who is at the head of the Columbus police force.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

When the train stopped at the depot several miners got aboard to talk to the negroes. The train was stopped again below the town and John Spencer and the negroes got off. A shot was fired at them from the car step. The sheriff happened to be near the man at the time and arrested him at once. This is the only riotous demonstration as yet. During the whole day an average of about one hundred men, women and children, in sympathy with the strikers, have been collected just outside the lines at the Longstreet Works, but they are not allowed to come into camp. Any one presenting himself for admission is promptly met by a bayonet. In town everything has been quiet all day and there have been no menaces at the works except occasional derisive remarks, directed at the new importations. The negroes are a rugged set of men and many of them have

SEEN MILITARY SERVICE.

A few of them are fresh from the Brooks-Baxter war in Arkansas. They express great determination and those not on guard duty have been industriously drilling all day. Among the operators within the lines are T. Longstreet, W. B. Brooks, W. B. McClung, Miner T. Ames and a representative of the New York and Ohio Coal Company. They express the greatest confidence that the negroes will stand by them either for defense or work, and the behavior of the colored troops seems to justify this confidence. The force fairly bristles with bayonets. They have 250 muskets with bayonets, United States belts and cartridge boxes complete; also, one hundred navy revolvers, besides many smaller fire arms.

MEETING OF MINERS.

At the mass meeting of union miners yesterday the demand of L. D. Poston for an increase of one hundred inches to the bushel was considered. The miners refused, but agreed to recede from their basis of three dollars per hundred to two dollars and eighty-seven cents which Poston accepted. During the strike Poston has not opposed the miners' demands, but he works but a few hands, and is not in the general conferences of the operators. The miners say they are willing to treat with the other operators the same as with Poston, and that they have been so all through the strike; but the operators this afternoon repeat their declaration that they will have nothing to do with Union miners at any price. Sixty strikers have just arrived in procession from Carbondale, and four hundred are expected from Straitsville to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A second dispatch to the State Journal from Nelsonville, says: John Putnam, Governor Allen's private secretary, arrived here this afternoon, clothed with full authority to act. He addressed a meeting of six hundred striking miners this afternoon laying down the law to them, and counseling them to desist from encroaching upon private territory, and advising them that

DECISIVE MEANS

would be taken to suppress disorder. Miners were very calm and disclaimed any intention of malice, and unanimously expressed themselves in this manner. When a vote was taken they also declared they would endeavor to control miners over other places. Putnam also informed the strikers that the Sill guards of Chillicothe and the Lytle Greys of Cincinnati had been notified to hold themselves in readiness to leave at a moment's notice. Putnam visited Fort Longstreet this evening and was introduced within the lines about seven o'clock this evening.

SOME DEMONSTRATION.

Thos. Riert, President of the Nelsonville Union came down the line near Longstreet works accompanied by twenty or thirty other persons and addressed as many of the colored men as were within hearing urging them to lay down their arms and join the ranks of the Union. The episode created some commotion, and one colored boy deserted. At the same time there was a sort of nemonstration at another point in the line, women taking a part, but it was not serious.

At eight o'clock, no more than two dozen of those sympathizing with the strikers were visible from the Longstreth works, but about one hundred were collected half way between there and the village. The sheriff of Athens county is in the line, and the police force are deputized by him, but he declines to call on the Executive until there is actual violence. The operators are not in accord with him, saying there is danger of bloodshed before troops can arrive.

THE PICKETS FIRED UPON.

A third despatch, dated midnight, from L. E. Johnson, City Editor of the State Journal, who is on special duty for his paper at Nelsonville, states that the pickets on duty at Longstreth's mines have been fired on several times to-night, and returned the shots without injuring any one. Some of the colored men will be set to work to-morrow. The Union miners have formed a picket line near the line of the colored forces, and no one is permitted to pass without explanations in detail.

COLUMBUS, June 12.—A special to the Ohio State Journal from Nelsonville, this afternoon, among other things says: at daylight this morning the picket line of the Union miners was not visible, but soon after a party of about one hundred collected near the colored forces. Care was taken to keep the main body of negroes out of hearing distance, but the strikers sat down near by and held a consultation with the negroes and urging them to join the Union. The guard was doubled, but still three colored men walked up to the guard and presenting their revolvers, walked over to the enemy. Whenever the guard endeavored to press back the colored men, the strikers urged them the more heartily to desert, demanding to know if they were still slaves and feared to go where they pleased.

Secretary Putnam and Sheriff Warren were on the ground and advised putting the main body to work, leaving only a small party for guard duty.

MORE HOSTILE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Arrangements were at once made to put sixty men into the mines to work, but at that time word came that a large body of strikers were marching toward the mines. Secretary Putnam and the Sheriff advanced to meet this party, and found them 800 strong, headed by a brass band. Putnam addressed the party and succeeded in restraining them from proceeding further. After establishing a guard line of Union miners to prevent this party from advancing towards the mines, Putnam returned to the mines and communicated to the operators his thorough confidence that he could control the strikers and that there was no danger of violence. In the meantime the miners had arrived and the crowd outside the line had increased to several hundred men and women. The band struck up a familiar tune, after which Thomas Piert, one of the Union miners, commenced a speech, warning when he saw colored men approach the guard line, apparently undecided what to do. The guard endeavored to persuade the men to stand firm, while Piert begged them to come over to the strikers. Accordingly, a squad of negroes would leave the operators, and then Piert would break out with such exclamations as "now, men, make a general rush this way, come ahead and bring your arms with you. We will be kind to you and send you home to your families. Other speakers joined Piert and so on.

EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

The excitement among the negroes was very great. They crowded down to the lines and a general stampede seemed imminent. The operators, police and faithful ones among the negroes did their utmost to rostore confidence, but notwithstanding their efforts several squads pressed through the lines and were received by the strikers with loud cheers. Squads continued to drop out until 30 or 40 had deserted. The operators tried various devices to prevent the exodus, the most successful of which was in urging the negroes to join in singing

RALLY ROUND THE FLAG

and religious pieces familiar in the Southern States. When Piert would commence to speak the operators would have their men drown his voice with songs. The scene was very exciting. At half past ten o'clock a. m., Piert withdrew his forces but at eleven was seen returning to the attack. A large body of miners were not far off seemingly awaiting orders, but Piert insisted there was no danger of violence and no miner would open fire. The plan of the miners is to

COAX OFF

as many of the negroes as possible, hoping to make such inroads in their ranks that the movement of the operators will practically be a failure.

The operators say they are far from discouraged; that they have more men coming, and, if necessary, they will bring a thousand men for miners to take care off. At two o'clock some of the negroes who deserted have returned to their first love and squads are seen on the road moving both to and from the camp.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A second dispatch, an evening special, to the State Journal says: There has been no special excitement during the afternoon. Part of the negroes have been mining and part are at work on earth works. During the day about sixty negroes have deserted, but some have returned to camp very drunk, and an order has been sent to Memphis for one hundred negroes and to Columbus for one hundred. Still others are expected to-morrow. The Lytle Guards and Sill Guards have been ordered off duty, but with instructions to be ready to come to Nelsonville if needed. A military company at Athens is to be increased to one hundred men and ordered to be ready to move on short notice if needed.

ONE HUNDRED NEGROES DESERT THE OPERATORS.

It was found to-night that more than one hundred negroes have deserted to the strikers. A miner interviewed Secretary Putnam to-night to learn whether the State would transport colored deserters to their homes and so relieve the Nelsonville Miners' Union. Operators say that within ten days every mine in the valley will be filled with negroes. The strikers had a meeting to-night eulogizing deserters and declaring no violence would be offered by unionists. Some of the deserters say they had been brought there by misrepresentations and were dissatisfied with the prospects at the mines.

COLUMBUS, June 13.—A special to the Evening Dispatch from Nelsonville reports everything quiet. Pickets were taken off at the mines this morning and twenty-five Deputy Sheriffs from Athens are here, sent to preserve order. The Governor's private Secretary has issued an order requiring the President of the Miners' Union to restrain members of the Union from going to the mines and inducing or forcing colored men to leave. The order is obeyed. No trouble whatever is apprehended now.

ALL QUIET.

COLUMBUS, June 14.—A special to the Ohio State Journal from Nelsonville this evening reports all quiet. Work will be resumed in the mines to-morrow.

Mrs. Ann Eliza Young delivered her lecture on polygamy to an immense audience at the Town Street Methodist Church to-night.

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OREGON.

Entire Democratic State Ticket Elected.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—A dispatch from Portland this evening states the following as the result of the recent election. The entire Democratic State ticket was elected. The Senate stands nine Democrats, eleven Republicans and ten Independents. The House stands twenty-two Democrats, sixteen Republicans and twenty-two Independents.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

ANOTHER RIOTOUS DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, June 12.—The scenes of yesterday were repeated at the western depot today at the time of the departure of the parliamentary train for Versailles. The populace again assembled in large numbers and the deputies assembled were respectively insulted and cheered. The police once more dispersed the rioters and took twelve of the more violent into custody. Four of the arrested parties were released after they had been identified and the rest were committed for trial. So threatening was the demonstration that a body of troops was ordered to the station and aided the police in maintaining order. M. Armand Adam, a brother of the deputy of that name, and M. Spuller, brother of the publisher of Le Republique Francais, a radical Republican journal, were among those arrested.

NEWSPAPERS SUSPENDED.

The Government has suspended the publication of Le Pays and Le Rappel, radical Republican, and Le Dix Nevrieme Siecle conservative Republican organs for a fortnight because of violent attacks upon its policy.

A DUEL IN PROSPECT.

M. Paul De Cassagnac, editor of Le Pays; replies in that journal to-day to the demand of M. M. Schoelcher and Testelin, who were delegated by Republicans to demand armed reparation for his article attacking members of the Left. He says therein that he assailed M. Gambetta and other deputies, but not M. Clemenceau, who is not therefore entitled to reparation, but, says De Cassignac, if M. Clemenceau wants a personal quarrel he can have it.

De Cassignac says he particularly wishes to fight M. Gambetta and adds that nine members of the editorial staff of Le Pays are willing to fight nine of the Republican deputies and will draw lots for a choice of adversaries and of arms.

ANOTHER TURBULENT SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly to-day the second reading of the municipal electoral bill was concluded.

M. De Mullville of the Left centre asked the government to inform the House what course it intended to pursue towards Bonapartists who ignored or defied decisions of the Assembly. M. Bethmont of the Left called attention to a statement made yesterday by M. Fourton Minister of the Interior in relation to recent disturbances that the statement implied that the police and radical deputies were equally to blame. The minister who made it ought not to be retained in office another moment. The government was culpable in not removing him. M. Picard of the Left centre pointed to the long immunity from government interference which the Bonapartist journal Le Pays had enjoyed and declared that M. Fourten was unworthy of confidence.

M. Fourton replied he declined to retract anything. He had said the Assembly should await the result of inquiry which had been ordered into recent deplorable occurences. In conclusion, he assured the Chamber that the Ministry was determined to make President MacMahon's authority respected.

M. Bethmont then moved a vote of censure against the Minister, which was rejected, by a vote of 377 nays to 326 ayes.

About the time of the return of the Parliamentary train to Paris this evening, a large number of people began to assemble around the station, but the crowds were soon dispersed by the police and there was no disturbance on arrival of deputies. The Bonapartist propaganda is very active, especially in the barracks. It is considered certain that M. De St. Croix, in striking M. Gambetta yesterday, acted in accordance with a prearranged plan of party leaders to provoke a duel.

Copies of Le Pays were seized by the police this evening as soon as they were issued. The Left Centre is reported to be still hopeful of a Union with a portion of the Right Centre and of the formation of a Ministry under Duke Dandiffret Pasquer.

THE ESCAPE OF ROCHEFORT.

Le Moniteur holds England responsible for the escape of Rochefort and his companions, and declares the British Government cannot refuse to enter upon inquiry as to whether one of its subjects, in assisting the convicts to escape has not transgressed international law.

A LARGE CONFLAGRATION.

LONDON, June 15.—The Times has the following special dispatch, dated Paris, June 12th, midnight: The boulevards are crowded to-night. All the cafes are full of people. An immense fire is visible in the northern part of the city. The freight station of the Northern Railway is in flames. All the firemen in the city are hurrying to the spot, and thousands of policemen and soldiers are going in the same direction. The fire began at ten o'clock.

LETTER FROM TEXAS.

SOMETHING ABOUT HER TREES, PLANTS AND CROPS—A WHITE MAN'S STATE.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS,
May 25, 1874.

Some one—an old-time granger, I suspect—has shrewdly said: "Show me the native plants of any country and I will tell you what that country is good for," and in like manner I believe nothing will give strangers so correct a notion of the capabilities of this immense State as a brief account of the trees, plants and grasses that it nourishes so luxuriantly.

Among the most valuable, stands the *Mesquit* tree. This is a species of the mahogany, having the pleasant fragrance and rich red color of that celebrated wood, and grows everywhere except in the clay of the lowest lying river bottoms and on very shady uplands. Its leaves are exceedingly delicate, reminding one forcibly of those of the Mimosa, or sensitive plant. This tree attains a thickness of about two and a half feet, and a height of between thirty and thirty-five feet, but seldom has a straight trunk for over eight or ten feet. Consequently its use is limited to those purposes for which the application of long, straight lines is not essential—such as fence posts, wagon hubs, furniture, &c. For fence posts it is used as extensively as the Locust in the North, and it seems to be almost indestructible in the ground. Mesquit pickets have been taken from the walls of houses which have been standing fully fifty years, and the parts which had been in the earth showed very few signs of decay. The tree furnishes a large quantity of beans in pods, like the locust, which are very nutritious and often give, together with the leaves, a very seasonable supply of excellent food for stock when grass happens to be scarce. Excellent charcoal is made from the tree, and it affords the finest fuel I ever saw. It is usually sold at $3 to $4 per cord, in coin. The cedar grows abundantly in the hilly country, commencing about sixteen or eighteen miles northwest of this place. It is in great demand for its durability and straightness, being frequently used in building picket houses, and for close fencing. It also makes very good joists and rafters in rough dwellings. The Texas pine is of excellent quality, and although the pine forests appear to be young, rarely giving cuts over twenty-five feet in length, yet the wood is fine-grained, light, and preferable for most purposes to the Florida pine, which usually is coarse, heavy, and crammed with resinous matter. The pine grows most abundantly along the Trinity river.

Along the margins of the rivers, creeks and ponds the pecan is invariably found. This is a beautiful tree, with a bark nearly as smooth as the elm, and the leaf of our Northern walnut. The superiority of the pecan nut over all other kinds is so universally conceded, that any observations on its thin shell, large kernel, and fine flavor, would be superfluous here. The pecan grows to a stately height, and commences to yield fruit at an early age, I believe as young as at five years. Another inhabitant of the river bottoms is the cottonwood, which towers over even the pecan, with a common thickness of from three to four feet, and generally with a very straight trunk. It is extremely fine-grained, and I have observed makes very good wagon bodies, and I think would make very superior sheeting for shingle or tin roofs.

In company with the pecan and cottonwood in the bottoms, and with the mesquit on the uplands is found the hockberry, which very nearly resembles the silver-maple of the north in appearance—but not in qualities, as the hockberry is a rather porous flimsy wood in the shape of timber, but is useful as a town tree from its quick growth, and the thick shade it affords. The oak is found in all parts of Texas—with few exceptions. It exists in infinite variety; the most notable being the live-oak and the white oak and post oak. The post oak is usually scrubby as its name suggests and if always found either in very sandy or rocky districts.

The acorn crop is nearly always abundant, and forms the main stay of the pig population in nearly every section of the State. Hickory trees are numerous in the oak regions, and the nuts give variety and zest to the otherwise plain diet of the aforesaid useful population. Willow, mulberry and various less important branches of the tree family also exist quite plentifully. Two kinds of grasses are indigenous to the State:—One is the far-famed "Mesquit," and the other the ordinary "blue" grass. The former is a fine bladed, short grass, which does not grow very tall, but has a thick, mat-like growth, and much resembles the fine lawn grass of your section. Stock are very fond of it, and thrive amazingly in pastures containing it. Clover grows well here. The undersigned tried an experiment with one variety known as Alfalfa or California clover with the most complete success. It requires scarcely any labor to sow it, and I am only surprised that it has not been more extensively introduced here.

I must not omit to state that fruit trees produce finely here. Very superior peaches, plums, pears, apricots, figs and grapes are raised in this section, and all over Texas. Good apples are also produced, and excellent quinces. The apple culture is yet in its infancy, and if the same intelligence is applied in the future as has been bestowed in the past—no doubt can exist that the result will be entirely satisfactory. At one time it was thought impossible to raise good Irish potatoes in Texas, but to-day I insist that no finer ones are grown in any part of the world. Accordingly, we no longer pay ten cents in silver a pound for this important vegetable, as was the customory price, formerly, for the article. Grains of nearly every kind, wheat, barley, rye, corn, oats, &c., are raised in abundance and of the best quality. Cotton seems to do well in every part, but on account of the absence of "Chinese cheap labor," and of the presence of very high-priced fourteenth amendments, its culture is hardly more profitable than corn. Some happy exceptions to this fact are often found among the small farmers, who depend upon all their children above the age of six years to assist in the "picking," and thus save themselves the grievous burden of hired labor.

Rich, as the soil of Texas undoubtedly is, and entirely capable, as must be conceded she is, of sustaining a population of fifty millions of souls—yet many circumstances would seem to indicate that she, or at least this western portion, must rely for her principal wealth on the careful raising of cattle, horses, mules, sheep and goats—for a certain time to come. This country is the paradise of the stock raiser, and the single, solitary drawback, is the Indian, who will disappear or be neutralized by the coming railroads. The expense of raising stock is very little. Pastures on a large scale are coming into fashion, and their utility in preventing the straying of horses and cattle amply compensates the additional outlay. Another desirable point in pastures lies in the fact that the stock raiser is forced to become owner of the land over which his animals graze, and does not depredate on the soil of his neighbor. Formerly, it was very common for a stock raiser to own merely a small track—say one hundred and sixty acres—where he built his houses, corrals, etc., allowing his stock to range freely over somebody else's land on which he, himself, paid neither tax nor rent. As in this way he often enjoyed the benefit of 15 or 20,000 acres, and only paid taxes on his little piece of 160 acres, he generally managed to have more stock than the real owner—try as that owner might. Like all impositions this could not last forever, and at last the large land owners and stock raisers recognized the necessity of enclosing their possessions, which they are carrying out now, to the inexpressible grief of the 160 acre men. To give a reasonable idea of the cheapness of beef in this country it will be well to mention that butchers in this city never think of paying over $8 (in coin) per head for the very choicest beeves. As a consequence, the people at large enjoy tender, juicy roasts and steaks perpetually, for the avaricious butcher that killed an old beef, except for its hide and tallow, would drop too far behind his enterprising competitors, ever to catch up again.

And now permit me to add a few words relative to the political *status* of Texas. This State has one advantage over every other Southern State. It is a country of white men. No such pitiable sight as Louisiana and South Carolina present will ever be witnessed here. The midnight ignorance of the black race in matters of government, and its very limited wisdom in the practical affairs of life, will never be given the opportunity to stultify the intelligence of this State, as it has too effectually done elsewhere. Our present Governor and Legislature are both Democratic—the former elected by 50,000 majority. Everything is working harmoniously. and now that the Radical leeches have been withdrawn from the patient, it is doing exceedingly well. The real and personal property of the State is about $240,000,000, and the debt only a little over $2,000,000; so it is certainly in a sound financial condition.

X. Y. Z.

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OHIO NEWS.

BOLING HATTON, living near Caldwell, Noble county, aged ninety-five, died last week. He was a soldier of the war of 1812.

THE Ladies Temperance Convention was held at Millersburg on Thursday and Friday last. There was a large attendance of foreign delegates, and the convention was exceeding enthusiastic.

THE Aultman & Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Mansfield, a few days ago sent away at one shipment 68 complete threshing machines, making seven car loads, of the value of over $40,000.

THE wool trade has opened in Belmont county, 375 fleeces having been sold last week at 45 cents per pound. The impression seems to prevail thereabouts that 45 to 50 cents will be the ruling rate.

THE body of an unknown man was found drowned in the Ohio river at Glasgo on Thursday last. In one of his vest pockets were found four dollars, but there was no mark on the body which would lead to its identification.

ELLEN EVANS, a girl of thirteen or fourteen years of age, committed suicide on Thursday, at Sloan's Station, near Steubenville, by hanging herself, with a rope, in the cellar of John Reinhart, in whose employ she was.

ONE night last week some wretch utterly devoid of common decency and running over with the most despicable meanness, visited the premises of Jonathan Ayres, J. A. Maxwell and the Rev. Mr. Albright of Upper Sandusky, and hacked all the fruit trees and severed every grape vine to be found on the property.

(Concluded from 5th Page.)

of the county assembled around the Cathedral, on Fifth avenue and Grant street. Some delay was had in getting the procession in order, but finally everything was got in readiness, and the line moved off. The officers of the procession were: Grand Marshal—J. C. Conroy; Assistant Grand Marshals—M. J. Farley and T. J. McGrath.

Division Marshals: First Division—W. J. Dick. Second Division—P. J. Morgan. Third Division—Patrick Brennan.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

The Procession marched off in the following order:

Police.
Cathedral Band.
St. Bridget's Society and Cadets.
St. Agnes' Society.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Carriages containing members of the clergy and other dignitaries.
St. Malachi's Society and Cadets.
St. Bridget's Society and Cadets.
Several members of the clergy.
Division Marshals.
Union Cornet Band.
St. Paul's Society and Cadets.
St. Patrick's Society, Brownstown.
St. John's Society and Cadets.
St. Mary's Church of the Consolation Society and Cadets.
Cornet Band.
St. Andrew's Society and Cadets.

The procession was reviewed from the Court House yard by the delegates to the Convention and from a platform erected for that purpose at the corner of Grant street and Fifth avenue, by Bishop Domenec and a number of the clergy. The route already published, was marched over. The parade was highly successful, and though not as large a demonstration as is frequently made in the city by Catholic organizations was no small affair when considered that those in the ranks were all firm supporters of the temperance cause.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After marching over the prescribed route, the procession arrived at the Academy of Music at four o'clock, and the delegates filed into the building. The magnificent banners of St. Malachi's and St. Paul's Societies were suspended above the stage and the flags and banners of the other societies were placed about the stage in such a manner as greatly added to the beautiful arrangements that had already been made.

The Convention was shortly afterwards called to order by President Flynn, and the Secretary read the minutes of the morning session, which were approved.

The President announced the reception of the following telegrams:

SCRANTON, Pa., June 17th.

To Thos. Flynn and the members of the C. T. A. U. of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled, in the name of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Society of Dickson, we send you greeting. Hail to the cause of total abstinence in the old Keystone.

Yours, &c.,
THOS. GRIER.

FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN,
June 17th, 1874.

To Thos. Flynn:

Wisconsin congratulates Pennsylvania. Courage brothers, temperance will prevail.

GEORGE L. WILLARD.

On motion the communications were received and filed and the Secretary instructed to make a reply to them.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. Hannau, of Erie, the Corresponding Secretary of the Union presented the following report, which was read by the President:

Communications transmitted 879; communications received 247; communications received from officers of other Unions, 27.

The Union was organized with 17 adult and 6 cadet societies, total 23, with an original membership of 2,500. During the first year there was a gain to the Union of 36 societies with a total membership of 4,198, and during the second year there was a gain of 33 societies, including cadets, with a membership of 3,000. Total gain to the union since organization, societies 92 with a membership of 9,758. Towns and cities represented 49; counties 24. The number of societies that have no cadets attached is 20.

The report was received and filed.

The reading of the report of the Recording Secretary, Mr. Jas. McGreal was the next order of business, but owing to recent sickness and death in the gentleman's family he was unable to be present, and did not submit any report.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer, Mr. M. W. Morris, of Pittston, presented the following report of the financial condition of the State Society for the past year:

Receipts	$558 32
Expenses	299 00
Balance	$249 32

A motion was made that the report be adopted. This occasioned some discussion from a delegate who thought that the report should be more definite and specific. The report was finally adopted.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was called for, but the Committee were not in readiness to report.

Rev. Father Garver, of Williamsport, then stated that owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he would be compelled to return home on Thursday morning, and asked that he be excused from serving on the committee.

Rev. Father McFadden, of Erie, stated he also would be compelled to return to his home in the morning, and asked to be excused, suggesting that the vacancies should be filled by the clergy of this city. No action was taken on the suggestion, however.

The President announced that general business was now in order, when a discussion arose as to what course should be pursued in case a member of a subordinate Society violated his pledge. It was decided that the Union had no control over members in such cases, and that each Society should deal with these members in such manner as they deemed most expedient.

VOTING BY PROXY.

On motion, communications from Societies at Tamaqua and Barkclay, Bradford county, which were laid on the table during the morning session, were taken up for consideration. The communications were addressed to the President, and asked of the Convention that that official be allowed to represent the Societies in any important measure that may come up.

Here a long discussion arose upon the power of the Convention to receive votes by proxy. A number of the delegates claimed that societies which had not sent delegates should not be allowed a vote in any measure that came before the convention. Others thought that it would be great injustice to societies that were unable to send representatives because they had been supporting indigent members, to deprive them of a vote. After a very tedious debate a motion was finally made that the communications be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and that the committee be instructed to report immediately. The motion was carried, and very soon afterwards the committee reported in favor of allowing Mr. Flynn to represent the Societies mentioned.

Several announcements were then made, when the Convention adjourned to meet at eight o'clock Thursday morning.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John Thompson, charged with the larceny of a breast-pin and a watch-key, was acquitted.

In the case of Chas. Sippy, charged by W. F. Ross with stealing goods from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, a nolle pros. was entered.

John Henry Clay, indicted for the larceny of a lot of boots from the same Company, plead guilty.

Robert Matthews, indicted for assault and battery on Benjamin Meyers, plead guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs of prosecution. The same defendant was found not guilty of selling liquor without a license.

Winfield Maxwell, Kate Maxwell and Mary Henry, indicted for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and also with larceny. The prosecutor was John F. Rowley, whose house in the East End was entered about a year ago, and a large quantity of silver ware stolen. Winfield Maxwell was found guilty of larceny and a verdict of not guilty was rendered as to Kate Maxwell and Mary Henry.

In the case of Sarah Zwick, indicted for assault and battery on the oath of Jane Herd, and in the cross suit of Herd vs. Zwick, a nolle pros. was allowed in both instances.

Daniel McBride plead nolo contendre on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday and to minors, on oath of John Owens.

John Morris plead guilty of larceny on oath of H. A. Harkins.

The jury were out in the case of John Jackson, charged with malicious mischief and indecent assault, by Mrs. Abbott.

The case of George Fritz is on trial. He is charged with keeping a ferocious dog.

The case of Ortwein, the murderer, will be taken up this morning.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The entire day was taken up in the argument on the two bills in equity, filed against the city by Thomas Mellon and John H. Sawyer. The argument will be resumed this morning. The case is elsewhere reported.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The argument list still occupies the attention of this Court.

An order was made committing Mary Kelly, an indigent insane woman, to Dixmont hospital, the expense of her maintenance to be paid by the city of Pittsburgh.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The argument on the Penn Avenue Act is still in progress in this Court. It is reported elsewhere.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.	
Gold	111⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881	118⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	113⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117
Five-Twenties, 1865	118
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	120
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120⅝
Ten Forties	114
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114
Currency Sixes	114⅝
New Five Per Cents	111⅝
STOCKS.	
Western Union	69⅞
Adams Express	106
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	75
American Express	60
United States Express	68
Pacific Mail	39⅞
New York Central	97⅞
Erie	28
Harlem	129
Michigan Central	72⅞
Michigan Southern	69
Panama	107
Union Pacific	23⅝
Illinois Central	94⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87⅝
Northwestern	35⅝
Northwestern preferred	52⅝
Northwestern common	32⅝
Rock Island	94⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	31⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	52⅝
Toledo and Wabash	25⅝
Fort Wayne	94
Chicago and Alton	100
Ohio and Mississippi	22⅞
St. Paul	32⅝
St. Paul preferred	58
C. C. and I. C.	18⅝

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.	
U. S. Coupons, 1881	121⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	113⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	117
Five-Twenties, 1865	118
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	120
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1868	120⅝
New Fives	114
Ten-Forties	114
Currency Sixes	114⅝
STATE BONDS.	
Bankers bill	489
Missouri	96⅝
Tennessee, old	79
Tennessee, new	79
Virginia, new	32
Virginia, old	39
North Carolina, old	20
North Carolina, new	10
STOCKS.	
Canton	40
Western Union Telegraph	70⅝
Quick Silver	19
Adams Express	108
Fargo	78
American Express	60
United States Express	68⅝
Pacific Mail	40⅝
New York Central	97⅝
Erie	28⅝
Erie preferred	52
Harlem	128⅝
Harlem preferred	126
Michigan Central	72
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87
Northwestern common	36⅝
Northwestern preferred	53⅝
Rock Island	95⅞
New Jersey Central	105⅝
St. Paul	32⅝
St. Paul preferred	53
Toledo and Wabash	30⅝
Toledo and Wabash preferred	65
Fort Wayne	94
Terre Haute	8
Terre Haute preferred	28
B. H. and E.	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	100
Chicago and Alton preferred	106
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	65⅝
Burlington and Quincy	100⅝
Lake Shore	71⅝
Panama	16
Illinois Central	94⅝
Union Pacific	24⅝
Central Pacific	92
Union	86⅝
Hartford and Erie	1
Delaware & Lackawana	108⅝

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
June 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented nothing very new or important, the demand for most of the leading articles being restricted to the actual wants of the home market. Occasionally there was an order for export, but they were not received very often. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note and those will be found under their appropriate headings. The rise in our rivers was not of much value for coal boat purposes; there was not sufficient even for a barge run. The June rise, if at all, will be a late one. The coal men would like to see a ten foot stage. Produce—The market contains an abundant supply of the various articles that come under this head. Flour—The demand was fair and sales were regular. Prices are the same as those current for some days past; the receipts are again on the increase; the largest inquiry was for family brands. Cheese—The market was a weak one; the supply exceeds the demand; the next thing in order will be a decline in prices. Potatoes—The season for old crop is fast drawing to a close; holders of round lots are anxious to unload, and the sooner they do so the more money they will have. Butter—Dull without any change in prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,278	Corn, sks	270
Oats, sks	2,273	Cheese, bxs	200
Bacon, tcs	75	Wheat, sks	850
Rye, sks	355	Potatoes, bu	100

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The stock in first hands is being steadily reduced and it would be difficult to obtain a round lot; prices just now are very uncertain, ranging from $6 00@7 00 per bbl for a good article.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a good trade demand; the stock in first hands is not a large one; we hear of sales at 65@75c per gallon.

ALE—The demand was fair but prices are not at all satisfactory. The card rates are: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion.

BEANS—The receipts were fair but stocks are not accumulating; holders continue very firm in their views; we can report sales in a jobbing way at $2 20@2 40 per bushel; some fancy lots are held still higher.

BUTTER—The market was a dull one with more sellers than buyers; the rates, however, have undergone no change; we quote nominally fair to prime 12@15c; choice solid packed 17@18c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a fair trade demand and sales regular; we quote hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per pound.

BEESWAX—In fair demand; we quote white wax at 38@40c; yellow 34@35c; dark 30@32c per lb.

BAGGING—In good supply; we can report sales of Penn Mill, two bush 35c; two and a half bush 40c; three bush 50c each.

BROOMS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

CHEESE—The receipts continue liberal; stocks are beginning to accumulate; prices are not so firm; a decline will be in order next; we note sales in a jobbing way of Ohio dairy at 10@11c; Ohio Factory 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 15@16c per lb.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE—Trade is reported very dull; the present outlook is not a very favorable one; sales were reported at $2 75@3 per ton.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The supply was not up with the demand; we can report sales at $7 50@8 per case.

CARBON OIL—Is very dull here, but improving in the east; we quote nominally at the works f. o. b. 11@11¼c per gallon by the car load.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—Is held firmly and sells readily at fair prices; we note sales: Hams 10½@11½c; clear sides 10@10½c; ribbed 8@8½c; shoulders 7@7½c, lard 9@10c per lb, as per quality.

CEMENT—In fair supply; the demand was only a moderate one; we quote: Rosendale $4; Louisville $2 50; Phœnix $2 25; Cumberland $2 50; calcined plaster $4@4 50; land do $3 25@3 50; lime, sales: Cleveland $2; eastern $1 75 per bbl.

CANNED FRUIT—The market is well supplied; as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off, this however is not unusual at this season of the year when there is so many variety of berries for sale; apples are nominal at 10@12c quartered; 14@15c for sliced; peaches, quarters 10@12c; peeled 18@20c per lb.

EGGS—The demand was fair, and sales regular at 16c.

FIRE BRICK—Woodland $50; Apollo $30; Bolivar $30; West Virginia $30 per m.

FLOUR—The market was not a very active one, still there was a fair trade demand at the following: St. Louis $9@10 per bbl.; white winter wheat $7 50@7 75 Minnesota spring wheat $7@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter $7 25@7 50. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50.

GROCERIES—The market is reported dull generally, with a moderate demand for certain articles, as usual at this season of the year. There was a large demand for sugar for preserving purposes. Coffees appear to hold their own. The same may be said of syrups and molasses. The following are the current rates for the various articles:

Green Coffees—Fancy 25½c; choice 24½c; prime 23c; good 22c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee in papers is now at 28c; loose 27½c. Roasted Java 40c per lb.

Sugars—The market for refined sugars is strong, tending upward. We quote as follows: Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10⅜c; Standard C 10¼c; Standard hards 11⅜c; Franklin extra 9½c; American extra C, 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Rangoon 8c.

Raisins—Layers $3 25 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7¼@8c per lb; prunes 13¼@14c per lb.

GRAIN—The market since our last has undergone no particular change. The demand, taken as a whole, was not an active one, although for certain kinds there was a good demand. Wheat was dull, but no lower; we quote: red winter at $1 30@1 35; amber $1 40@1 43; white $1 43@1 45; spring $1 25 per bushel. Corn was more favored; prices have an advancing tendency; we quote: prime yellow ear at 80@81c; shelled more plenty at 74@76c. Oats are in large supply, with a fair market; we quote mixed at 58@59c; prime white 60@61c. Rye quiet, with an occasional sale at $1 03@1 05 per bushel. Barley has no fixed value at present. We omit figures.

HAY—The market was a dull one. The supply at present exceeds the demand; we can report sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $18@23 per ton.

FISH—The market was a quiet one; sales were not very extensive; the card rates are: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34; No. 1 mess Mackerel $32; Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. Large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $ 12 00. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish, half barrel, $7 75. Lake Trout, per half barrel, $7 00. Large George's Codfish, per 100 pounds, $6 50. Medium do $6. Large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25. Medium do $5. Lake Herring $5 50 per half bbl; $3 per quarter bbl. Potomac Herring $6 75 per bbl. Potomac Shad $7 25 per half bbl. Lake Shad $4 75 per half bbl.

POULTRY—We can report a firm market and a good local demand with sales of live chickens at 60@75c per pair.

HOMINY—Steady with sales at $4 50@5 25 per barrel.

POTATOES—The market was not an active one; holders of old stock are more anxious to sell; we quote nominally at $1@1 25 per bushel as per quality; we quote new crop $7@8 per barrel; these are steep figures.

PROVISIONS—The firmness noted for some time continues; the card rates are Hams s. c. canvassed 14¼c; shoulders 9⅜c; common 8½c; breakfast bacon 13c; dried beef 17c; beef tongues $6 50@7 00 per dozen; rib sides 10⅜c; short rib 11½c; clear 11⅜c; mess pork $19 50 per bbl.; lard, tierces, 12@12½c; half bbls 13¼c; buckets 13¼c; in 3-lb. caddies 14¼c; in 5-lb. do. 14c; in 3-lb pails 15¼c; in 5-lb pails 14¾c; in 6-lb pails 15c.

RAGS—Quiet; mixed 2¾@3c.

SEEDS—Are dull with no demand for clover or timothy; flax seed sells at $2 25 per bushel.

SALT—Steady; sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

TALLOW—Is selling at 6¾@7c per lb.

WHISKY—Sales highwines at $1@1 01 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
June 18, 1874.

REMARKS:—The market for oil continues firm, with few sellers. Producers are inclined to hold off in expectation of an advance to take place in a few days. The upward tendency in the market has not yet brought prices to a very much higher figure than heretofore, 90c for United at wells being the highest quotation reached.

CRUDE

The market for crude oil is steady, tending upward. We quote Union and United at river $1 15@1 17½ per bbl; other lines $1 05@1 10.

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells spot	87½
3,000 bbls do do	85@90

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station at $1 00 per barrel; at wells 60c.

REFINED.

The home refined market is quiet but shows more strength, at 11@11¼c in car load lots, f. o. b. at works.

New York—The demand has improved, being quoted—spot 13⅝c; July 13½c.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 13c¼; July 13¼@13⅜c.

OIL BARRELS

Dull; prices are very uncertain; we omit figures.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, June 17—The Courier says: The market continues to advance, but there is little business doing, for the reason that sellers will not dispose of any great quantities of oil, expecting better prices in a few days.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.	
1,000 spot	$1 20
1,500 do	1 22½
800 do	1 25
PARKER'S.	
3,000 bbls United at wells	87½
1,000 bbls do do	85
2,000 do	90

NEW YORK, June 17.—Closing of 16th.—Oil—improved demand, chiefly export; market closing strong on higher prices; crude in bulk 5¼c spot; 5½c July; do shipping 9¼@9½c; refined 13⅝c prompt; 13½c July; cases 17½c; naptha 7¼@7½; sales 5,000 bbls refined, July 13½c; 10,000 cases 17½c. Philadelphia—steady; refined 13¼c prompt; 13¼@13⅜c July; sales 2,500 bbls. 13⅜c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, June 17.—Market quiet and steady at about $1 10

TIDIOUTE, June 17.—Market was firmer at 85c.

OIL CITY, June 17.—Market quiet but firm at $1 15@1 20.

TITUSVILLE, June 17.—Market quiet and unsteady; weak feeling; nominally $1 17½@1 22½.

PARKER'S LANDING, June 17.—Market for United about 85@87½c at wells.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — Market quiet; S. W. 13c¼; crude 4⅞c; cases 17c; sales none; futures—July, 13¼@13½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market since our last has steadily improved. The offerings were also large and the quality taken as a whole was below the average. The receipts of stock from the adjoining counties were the largest received for some time, but mostly of the common kind; as a consequence buyers demanded and succeeded in obtaining concessions. At the decline the market presented more life and activity, and a fair amount of stock was disposed of. The season is now at hand when we may look for a large number of the offerings to consist of "grassers," which will to a certain extent take the place of light cattle that have been in active demand since the heated term has been inaugurated. Towards the close there was an increased demand for the New York and Baltimore markets but not for Philadelphia, as Eastern Pennsylvania has been taking care of the Philadelphians to a certain extent, but as the supply in that direction is well nigh exhausted there will be an increased number wanted from here.

The following are the current rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.	
Extra 1,400@1,500 pound steers, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200@1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Fair 1,100@1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 80@5 90
Good 1,000@1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 30@5 50
Good Texas steers	5 60@5 75
Mixed stock	4 00@4 40
Rough, thin steers, 900@1,000 lb	5 00@5 50
Bulls, as to quality	3 50@5 00

SHEEP.

The receipts were heavy and the market was overstocked. The pens were crowded and buyers were scarce. Prices were weak and the decline before noted has not been recovered. The holders of heavy lots have experienced a bad market. Many of them lost money.

The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.	
Extra 100 lb fine wool	$5 50@5 75
Prime 90@95 lb do	5 30@5 50
Good 80@85 lb do	4 75@5 00
Fair 70@75 lb do	3 50@4 00
Common stock	1 50@2 00

HOGS.

The market was a dull one. The weather was not favorable for selling. Most of the Eastern buyers were holding off, being supplied principally from Chicago.

The round rates are:

PRICES.	
Prime Philadelphia	$6 00@6 25
Baltimore mixed	5 50@5 75
Yorkers	5 25@5 50

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

CATTLE.

The market was well supplied with stock, the entire offerings reaching about 800 head. The quality of the offerings was fair taken as a whole, with a few lots of choice ones. The highest prices reached was $7 87½ for a fancy lot that weighed about 1,400 lbs.; the lowest $3 50 per cwt. The latter figures were for a lot of Washington county grassers. The advance on good cattle was from 12½@18c per cwt. as compared with last week. Notwithstanding the advance buyers were not at all backward about taking hold. As noted above the grassers did not bring very high figures. There was a liberal number of Chicago cattle on sale. Shippers report that prices in Chicago this week were fully 37½c above that of last week. Ohio was represented by some ten car loads of fine cattle. We look for an increased number of grass cattle for some time to come.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.	
Premium steers fine and smooth	$7 25@7 87
Prime to extra	6 75@7 00
Medium to good	6 00@6 50
Fair to prime grassers	5 00@5 50
Common grassers	3 50@4 00
Mixed rough stock	3 75@4 50
Bulls as per quality and condition	3 50@4 25

MILCH COWS.

The offerings of milch cows were not large and did not exceed 35 head. Prices were a shade higher than last week, ranging from $30@50 per head. A lot of ten head sold at $115 for the pair.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was a large one, exceeding 1,500 head. As was to be expected the heavy receipts demoralized the market, as there were not buyers for half the number offered. The current rates are as follows:

PRICES.		
Extra fat sheep,	90@100 lb	$2 25@5 50
Good do	80@90 lb	5 00@5 30
Fair do	75@80 lb	4 50@5 00
Medium do	70@75 lb	3 75@4 00

LAMBS.

The offerings were small and sales were made all the way from $1 50@4 00 per head. There were no really good ones on sale.

HOGS.

The offerings were fully up with the wants of the market, which was a dull one with a decline in prices as compared with last week. Sales of a few head were made at $5 50, 6 00@6 50 per cwt.

CALVES.

There were not many calves offered for sale to day What few there were, found ready sale at $5 00@6 00.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The demand for wool is steadily improving. Holders appear firmer in their views, although there has been no change in prices. Reports from the adjoining counties in this and other States represent an active market. Eastern buyers have been making their annual tour and have succeeded in securing a good share of the new crop. The clipping season is about over and the product has been safely housed and in good condition. Holders have made up their mind that prices will improve as the season advances.

The following are the present rates:

PRICES.	
Fine fleece, XXX	43@44c
Fine do XX	42c
Common and X	40c
Tub-washed	43@45c
Pulled, X	40c
Unwashed	28@30c
Pulled wool, coarse	32@36c
Medium fleece	40@42c
Combing	50c

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Money very easy at 2@3 per cent. Sterling dull and firm, with business at $4 88¼ for sixty days and $4 90¾ for sight. Customs receipts $271,000.

Gold closed at 111⅛ after selling at 111@111⅜. Borrowing rates 2 per cent., flat 1½ and finally 1. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $127,000. Exports of specie today were $1,150,000, of which $200,000 went to Canada. Engagements for tomorrow up to the present are $500,000. Governments strong, with a steady demand. Railroad bonds dull. State bonds quiet.

Stocks opened feverish and on various rumors started by bears regarding the solvency of a prominent railroad official. The market declined ½ to 2½ per cent., the latter having been in C. C. and I. C. After the announcement from Washington that the Senate Finance Committee had resolved to strike out the clause in the tariff bill taxing gold and stock sales, the market became firm with an advance of ½ to 1½ per cent., closing active and strong. The activity and advance were most prominent in Union Pacific, Wabash, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, C. C. & I. C. and Northwest and St. Paul Common. Among the sales to-day were 55,000 shares of Western Union, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 New York Central, 6,500 Erie, 46,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Union Pacific, 13,000 Northwest, 10,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Wabash, 5,000 Rock Island, 4,000 Ohios and 3,700 C. C. & I. C. Arrangements are in progress between trunk lines looking to increased freight rates.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton dull at 17⅝c. Flour in moderate request; quotations unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No, 2 spring $1 37@1 38½; No. 2 Northwest $1 40@1 41; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 43@1 44. Rye steady at $1 05@1 09. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand and in buyer's favor; western mixed 78@81c; yellow 81@83c. Oats dull and declining; mixed western 62@63c; white 68@70½c. Hay, hops and groceries quiet. Crude petroleum 5¼c; refined 13⅝c. Turpentine firmer at 36½c. Eggs are steady at 14@15½c. Leather firm at 27½@30c; Orinoco 24½@27½c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 43@68c; pulled 33@53c. Pork dull and heavy at $17 37½. Beef quiet; plain mess 9½@12c; extra 11@15c; middles dull; long clear 9⅜c; short clear 10½c. Lard inactive and lower at 11⅜@11 7-16. Butter steady at 18@23c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky lower at 99½c@$1 00.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved movement of cotton goods from first hands to California and distant western jobbers, but sales were not large in the aggregate. Wide sheetings were more active and grain bags in better request. Prices of cotton goods unchanged. Prints quiet. Woolens moved slowly. 800 pieces of black silks sold at auction and brought fair prices.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 17—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 spring $1 21½@1 22; No 2 $1 19¾ cash; $1 18⅞ seller July; $1 13½ seller August. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 61c cash; 60½c seller July or August; high mixed 60½c; rejected at 56c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 47c cash; 43⅜c seller July; rejected at 44c. Rye quiet; No 1 84c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull at $17 20@17 25 cash; $17 20 seller July; $17 45 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; 11c cash or seller July. Bulkmeats dull and nominal; sales of short rib middles 9c loose. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 94½c. On open board in the afternoon wheat closed steady at $1 18½@1 18⅝ seller July. Corn unsettled and lower; 60¾c seller July.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 24; No. 2 $1 21¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, 46½c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 $1 30; No. 3 95c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 84c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 61c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Cotton dull and nominal at 17c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; nominally at $1 80. Corn dull at 65c. Oats quiet at 50@58c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley dull and prices are nominal. Pork quiet and unchanged; no sales. Lard quiet and unchanged; summer 10⅜c; packed kettle jobbing 11⅜@11½c. Bulk meats dull and lower; sales shoulders at 6½c spot; 6⅝c seller July; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¼@9⅜c. Bacon dull but unchanged; jobbing at 7¼, 9¾, 9⅞@10⅜c packed; also sales of clear sides at 10½c loose. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 17. —Flour quiet and in favor of buyers. Howard street and western superfine $4 25@5 25; extra $5 25@6 25; family $6 50@8. Wheat very quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; western mixed, new, 80@81c; old, 83½c. Oats lower; western mixed, 58@59c; white, 60@62c. Rye dull at 95c. Provisions in fair order of trade; nothing doing in round lots; prices unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Coffee nominal and unchanged. Whisky scarce and higher at 99c@$1 00.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 17,—There is no change to notice in the wool market. Prices are firm and continue to be well sustained. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia were held at 45@50c; Michigan 40@46c; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 50@55c for new and 55@57c for choice lots of old; Michigan 50@52c, and superfine and extra pulled 42@55c. Combing and delaine fleeces 57 to 62c for Wabash. Kentucky sells at 48c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour unchanged. Wheat dull; amber, $1 10. Corn 78@80c. Oats 57c. Rye 90c. Pork $18. Bacon—shoulders, 7c; sides, 9⅜@10½c; bulk shoulders, 6⅜c. sides, 9@9⅝c. Sugar cured hams, 13c; plain, 12c. Lard, 12¼@13¼c. Whisky, 95c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—Cotton dull at 14¼@15¼c. Flour quiet at $5 90@8 65. Wheat dull at $1 25@1 40. Corn dull at 87½@95c. Oats 65@68c. Lard 12c. Bulk shoulders 7½c; sides 10@10½c; sugar cured hams 13½c, all packed. Whisky in fair demand and market firm at $1 01.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 80@81c. Oats steady at 61@63½c. Butter dull; choice western 18@20c; fair to good 14@16c. Cheese firm and unchanged. Eggs dull; western 15@16c. Refined petroleum 13¼c. Whisky 99c@$1.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 17.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 40; amber $1 28; seller July $1 29⅔; No 2, red $1 27. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, cash and seller July 65½c; seller August 66¼c; no grade 64c. Oats quiet; No 1, 52½@53c; No 2, 50c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Wheat dull; No. 1 red $1 35; No. 2 $1 26. Corn irregular at 69@70c. Oats steady at 53@56c. Petroleum steady; standard white car lots 10½c; Ohio State test 13½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 17 —Wheat quiet; prime white Canada offered at $1 75; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 40. Corn quiet at 73@75c

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—Cotton quiet at 17c. Flour and oats nominal. Corn active at 81c. Bacon and lard unchanged.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
June 1 , 1874.

MEATS.	
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	
Beef, round steak, ℔ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Corned beef, ℔ ℔	10c
Ham, ℔ ℔	12.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ℔ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ℔ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ℔ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ℔ ℔	12½c
FISH.	
Lake fish. ℔ ℔	10 c
POULTRY.	
Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
FRUITS AND BERRIES.	
Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ℔ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ℔ ℔	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c
Strawberries	25c
VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per peck	35c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	15c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	15c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
BUTTER.	
Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	40@45c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c
TEAS.	
Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Choice black tea per lb	70
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50
SUGARS.	
Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c
FLOUR.	
Best family flour, per bbl	$10
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.	
Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST,
June 18, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.			Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20	—Carb	℔	35 @ 40
Citric	℔	1 50 @1 55	Manna S F	℔	60
Oxalic	℔	22 @ 25	Morph sul	oz	7 25 @7 55
Sulph.	lb	3½	Nutm No 1	℔	1 50
Tartaric	℔	65 @ 67	Oil anise		3 50@4 00
Alcohol,	gal	2 00 @2 20	Bergamot	℔	7 90
Aloes.			—Castor	℔	27½
Cape	℔	20	—Cinnam'n	℔	2 25
Socot	℔	75	—Cloves	℔	3 90
Am Carb	℔	26 @	Oil		
—Aqua	℔	11 @ 13	Cod liver	gal	3 00 @3 50
Annatto	℔	60 @ 70	Lemon	℔	4 90@5 20
Ashes			Linseed,	gal	1 05 @1 10
—Soda	℔	4½@ 5½	Neats F,	gal	1 25 @1 50
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @1 07	Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @3 50	—quarts,	doz	6 25 @10 00
Bark			—pints,	doz	[illegible]
Cassia	℔	38 @ 40	Origan	℔	70 @1 00
Cinch Red	℔	[illegible]	Pepperm't	℔	[illegible]
Cinch Pale	℔	80 @ 85	Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 50
Cinch Com	℔	38 @ 48	Sassafras	℔	90 @1 00
Black Lead			Sperm,	gal	2 30 @2 40
American	℔	6 @ 8	Tanners,	gal	68 @ 73
East India	℔	11 @ 12	Whale,	gal	88 @ 95
German	℔	7 @ 9	Winterg'n	℔	5 75
Blue Mass	℔	1 05	Opium Ty	℔	11 50
Blue Vir	℔	13½@ 14½	Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00 @4 50
Borax re	℔	20 @ 22	Potass.		
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½	Bichrom	℔	25
—Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6	Chlorate	℔	40 @ 44
Calomel A	℔	2 05	Iodide	℔	4 80 @5 00
—English	℔	2 75	Putty	℔	4 @ 5
Camp ref	℔	35 @ 38	Quin sulp	oz	2 60 @2 75
Canthar's	℔	2 12	Rosin	℔	[illegible]
Cham. Ger.	℔	44	Root		
—Roman	℔	36	Gentian	℔	12
Chloroform	℔	1 20 @1 25	Ginger E I	℔	@ 15
Cloves	℔	@ 65	" Jamca	℔	@ 35
Cochineal	℔	80 @ 85	Ipecac pow	℔	@1 80
Con lye	case	7 75 @8 00	Jalap pow	℔	85
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3	Liquorice	℔	16 @
Cream Tar	℔	47 @ 49	Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @1 50
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20	Sars Hon	℔	40
Cudbear	℔	28 @ 32	Senega	℔	1 10
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 15	Valeri En	℔	28 @ 30
Et Nit sp's	℔	35 @ 40	" Germ	℔	25 @ 27
—Sulph	℔	65 @ 70	Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
Ext Logw	℔	10½@ 11	—Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
—Liq Cal'a	℔	30 @ 35	—Soda	℔	3 @ 3½
—Italian	℔	[illegible]	Seed.		
—Sicily	℔	[illegible]	Canary	℔	7@ 7½
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4	Hemp	℔	@ 7½
Galls Ale	℔	[illegible]	Cardamn	℔	[illegible] 2 75
Arabic sts	℔	39 @ 40	Mustard	℔	12 @ 18
" White	℔	60 @ 68	Senna Al	℔	22
Myrrh T'k	℔	55 @ 60	" E In	℔	22
Shellac	℔	79 @ 80	Soda.		
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	℔	6½@ 7½
" Flake	℔	1 00 @1 10	Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
Hoffm's A	℔	[illegible]	—Cast wh	℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma	℔	[illegible]	Sugar L'd	℔	50 @ 53
—Span fl	℔	[illegible]	Turp sps	gal	47 @ 53
Iodine res	℔	7 40	Varnish.		
Junip Ber	℔	7½@ 9	Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3	Japan,	gal	1 50 @1 60
Mace	℔	@1 75	Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Madder	℔	15 @ 17	Ve Red	℔	2½@ 4

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl Sth
6x 8 to 7x 9		$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x10	[illegible]	6 75	9 00
8x11 to 10x13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8x14 to 10x15	7 25	7 50	11 00
11x14 to 12x17		8 75	12 00
12x18 to 16x20		9 25	14 00
14x22 to 16x24		10 00	16 00
[illegible] to 18x30		11 00	18 00
[illegible]x28 to 24x30		13 00	19 00
[illegible]x28 to 24x36		14 00	21 00
26x34 to 28x40		15 00	24 00
28x36 to 28x44		16 00	26 00
28x46 to 30x48		18 00	28 00
30x50 to 32x52			30 00
32x54 to 34x56			36 00
34x58 to 34x60			42 00
36x60 to 40x60			45 00

All orders received after this date will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 33@65c per cent. to the trade.

BURNETT'S KALISTON is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and all skin diseases.

MARRIED.

BRENT—GUISER—On Sunday, June 14, by Rev J. Tracey, RAYMOND D. BRENT, of Mt. Vernon, O to Miss TILLIE GUISER, of this city. No cards.

EISENBERG—DAWES—On Thursday evening, June 11, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, PHILIP Y. EISENBERG, M. D., of Norristown, Pa., and HATTIE DAWES, daughter of John L. Dawes, of Allegheny City.

DIED.

SPROUL—On Wednesday morning, June 17, at 9 o'clock, ADA, wife of R. C. G. Sproul, in the forty-first year of her age.

DOUGHERTY—On Wednesday evening, June 10, at 6½ o'clock, JOHN J. DOUGHERTY, aged forty-two years.

O'DONNELL—On Thursday evening, June 11, at 9½ o'clock, CATHARINE STELLA, daughter of Alderman C. and Mary A. O'Donnell, aged two years and two months.

McKENNA—On Friday, June 12, 1874, at 6 30 o'clock A. M., CHARLES B. McKENNA, son of Bernard and Mary McKenna, aged ten months.

METZ—On Thursday evening, June 11, 1874, at ten minutes past seven o'clock, HENRY METZ, Jr., in the thirty-fourth year of his age.

EBERT—On Thursday, June 11, 1874, at 7:10 o'clock P. M., JOHANNE EBERT, wife of Andrew S. Ebert, aged Twenty-seven years, four months and two days.

DOUGHERTY—On Monday morning, June 15, at 1½ o'clock, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, of Beaver county, in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

HARPER—Monday evening, June 15, at 4 o'clock JOSEPH K., son of Michael and Mary Harper, aged twenty-one years, one month and seventeen days.

McGINNIS—At his residence at Walls' Station, on Monday evening, June 15, at 8 o'clock, JOHN McGINNIS, Sr., aged seventy-seven years.

Be on the Alert! Danger is at Hand!

This has been a sickly season. The medical faculty prophesy evil in the future. They think pestilence is on the wing for America. Suppose this to be true, what is the best defense against it? Redoubled nervous vigor. This is the only protection against panic, as well as against the principle of infection. Why do not those who predict the epidemic propose an adequate preventive? There is one—a tonic, nervine and alterative, competent to shield the system against the subtle elements of disease, whether they float hither on the winds from distant lands, or rise like vapor from our own soil, or are incorporated with the universal fluid. This one preventive, of which there is no duplicate among the compounds either of the Old World or the new, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Remember that it is a specific for all the complaints which lay the system open to visitations of deadly epidemics. If you are dyspeptic, it renews the vigor of your digestive powers, gives you appetite and restores your cheerfulness. If you are nervous, it invigorates every fibre of your nervous system, from the base of the brain, where it begins, to the extremities, where it terminates. If you are bilious, it disciplines your unruly liver and brings the action of that organ into harmony with the laws of health. It is, in short, an invigorant and alterative so powerful that nature, with Hostetter's Bitters for her ally, may bid defiance alike to native malaria and foreign infection. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inanition, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous, reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepid, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

The Great

LUNG MEDICINE.

The real value of a medicine can be more surely gathered by asking those it has cured than in any other way; this is experience, and upon this kind of experience the whole art of practical medicine is based. That

DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE,

which I have made for many years, is entitled to more than ordinary notice as a great curative I will endeavor to show. I do not propose, however, to call to its aid the thousands and tens of thousands of persons who have been cured by it, but will try to give to the best of my ability, the nature of its action on the human system, and its power to heal it when desiesed. I believe that all the human organs are repaired when desiesed by means of that stream of life, the blood, which circulates in the arteries and veins; if the blood ceased to flow life would cease, and for this wise reason the heart pumps out forty-three hundred and twenty times in an hour the blood which is needed to renew the living organs, and to enable them to fulfill their functions. The human organism is one of wonder and admiration,

"How complicate, how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder, He who made him such!
And centered in our make such strange extremes."

If the functions which are intended to carry out the waste material of the system are obstructed, the powers of life are clogged, and disease must ensue. Before proceeding further, allow me to ask what takes place in consumption, or rather what is supposed to produce it, or what is its cause? Its cause is attributed to a substance called tubercle, which is deposited in the lungs, and obstructs their use as breathing organs, and furnishes vital air to oxygenate the blood. The lungs being of a soft and spongy nature, they form an easier place of deposit for these tubercles than any other part of the body. True, turbercles are sometimes deposited in the brain, in the kidneys, in the spinal marrow, in the mesentary and in the liver, so that there may be such a thing as consumption of any one of these organs, and if there is it will imperil life. Where do these tubercles come from? Are they a part and parcel of the original substance of the lungs? By no means. They are borne along the current of the circulation until they reach an easy place to cling to, which they do, like the barnacle to the ship. They are generated in the blood, and not in the man.

Now, how does Dr. Keyser's lung cure remove this condition of the blood? By opening the obstructed organs and enabling them to do their work. The lung cure acts on nearly every part of the human system in a gentle but sure way. It is a demulcent, and protects the throat and lungs from acrid and irritating matter lodged there. It is an expectorant, and enables the slime and mucus to be hawked up, or coughed up without violence. It is antibillious, and promotes the action of the liver; it is nutrient, and helps to build up the system; it stimulates without reaction or depression. It is tonic, and preserves the tonicity of the muscular and nervous system. It is alterative, and adds to the blood those elements which give it a plastic and formative character. It is diuretic, and aids elimination by the kidneys. It is anti-spasmotic and nervine, and thus tranquilizes the nervous system; it is sedative, and equalizes the circulation; it is sudorific and promotes the action of the skin; it is detergent, and scatters inflammation; it is emenagogue and deobstruent, promoting all the secretions in a natural and easy way, fertilizing each part, toning each part, restoring health and removing disease. Do you ask me the question if I propose always to cure consumption as well as every other chronic disease, by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure.

You might as well ask me if I intended to build a house with all brick. The human system is supposed by physiologists to contain forty-five or fifty-five elements which are found in nature. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure contains many of these elementary substances. It is a real medicine, of more value than gold and silver, and it has restored health to thousands after every other remedy had been tried in vain.

Cut this out, as my advertisements are not usually republished.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen.

DR. KEYSER'S office for Chronic Diseases, 167 Liberty street. Open every day until 1 o'clock and Saturday night, and from 3 until 6 o'clock at 120 Penn street.

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS AND INSECT POWDER for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Moths, &c. J. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., N. Y., Sole Agents.
jul3 3mWbp

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50 cents; large bottles $1.

Children Cry for Castoria.—Pleasant to take, a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.
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